The Outlook

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Industrial Peace Pays

THREE industrial topics have loomed large in the press in the week now under review—topics totally disconnected in the ordinary meaning, yet, when looked at together, carrying the same economic object-lesson.

The coal strike in Great Britain was practically, if not technically, ended. It has lasted six months, has involved a quarter of a million workers, has checked other basic industries, has cost directly or indirectly not less than a billion dollars, probably a billion and a half.

The Garment Workers' strike in and about New York City has also come to an end after five months of intricate diplomatic bargaining. About 40,000 workers lost $30,000,000 in wages. While a new agreement has been made, to last for about three years, no one seems satisfied, and the relations between manufacturers, jobbers, sub-contractors, and operators make it doubtful whether they are to have peace or a truce. The New York "Sun" comments: "After twenty weeks of ruinous warfare the strikers were reduced to arbitration by the inexorable economic laws that strikes violate, laws which impose penalties on the whole community."

An announcement was made by the Ford Motor Company that since the adoption of the week of five eight-hour days it has granted 92,466 increases in pay, and expects to add rapidly to the number. Mr. Edsel Ford states that "about one-third of the men are working five days and receiving the same pay equivalent as under the former six-day system. One-third more are in process of adjustment. With that done, the remaining third will be cared for. The whole process must be gradual." This answers the question as to what is meant by the five-day plan. Mr. Ford has said: "This is not philanthropy. It is simply good business."

What is the comment that is suggested by these three pieces of news? It is that industrial war means loss of wages and loss of production. In the long run the interest of the capitalist and the workman is the same. The clothing employers and the British mine-owners have been proceeding on the assumption that the way to make money is to keep wages down. Mr. Ford, on the contrary, has gone on the assumption that the way to make money and keep costs down is to put wages up and make it worth while for men to produce efficiently. The Ford method may not be practical in detail in all business, but the idea underlying it is the basis of a large part of American industry and explains in great part America's prosperity.

Lynching Increases

A DEPLORABLE and disappointing increase in the number of lynchings has taken place of late. The record for the last five years had shown a decrease, and this hopeful condition continued during the first six months of the present year. Only nine lynchings (six of Negroes) were included for that period in the careful record kept by Tuskegee Institute—21 less than for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than for the first six months of 1921.

But just as it seemed certain that better public sentiment and efforts for interracial co-operation and for tolerance and mutual helpfulness, heartily supported by the best elements in the Southern States, had effected a genuine improvement there has been a recrudescence of savagery. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an appeal to President Coolidge to urge Congress to pass an anti-lynching law, asserts that thirty-one Negroes have been lynched since January 1 of this year.

The Aiken lynching on October 8 was particularly reprehensible. No attack upon women was involved. The three colored persons lynched—Bertha, Demon, and Clarence Lawson—were alleged by the lynchers to have guilty complicity in the killing of a white sheriff. Clarence had been acquitted (the judge ordered the jury to acquit for lack of evidence); the others had been accorded the right of a new trial because the evidence was weak. An investigation was ordered by the Governor of South Carolina, but we have not yet noted the finding of any indictments against the lynchers. The comment of so conservative a paper as the New York "Times" is that this Aiken affair was peculiarly atrocious, besides being a deep reproach to the State authorities because of the circumstances. Somewhat similar was the recent hanging of a Negro named Bell, who was taken from jail by a mob at Dover, Tennessee; he had been arrested but not tried for the murder of a white man. Near Houston, Texas, on November 11, two Negroes (one a woman) were burned to death in their cabin by seven men dressed as cowboys, says an Associated Press despatch, and a third Negro was shot when he tried to escape; they, too, were said to have killed a white man, but the despatch says they "were not known to be directly connected" with his death.

The brighter side of race relations in the South is indicated by an editorial in the Birmingham, Alabama, "News." Speaking of the Commission on Interracial Relations, it says:

> Committees have been set up in every Southern State and in 800 counties. In many communities their efforts have been notably successful. Assistance has been rendered in hundreds of educational enterprises for Negroes, including millions of dollars; health campaigns have been prompted in every State, hospitals and tuberculosis camps established, clinics opened to colored children, public nurses employed; lynchings have been prevented, and in a few cases members of lynching mobs have been prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary; legal aid has been extended to Negroes in scores of cases in which they were intimidated, persecuted, or exploited.

Despite setbacks such as have been noted, we believe that orderly methods of dealing with crime and fair play to those accused are gaining ground. Education, rightly conceived and directed, will ultimately exterminate ignorance, prejudice, and race bloodthirstiness wherever they exist.

Punishment or Protection?

THAT "no rogue ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law" can be readily conceived, but when

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judges whose duty it is to enforce statutes complain it becomes a matter of concern.

The Baumes Act, recently put into effect in New York, with conspicuous results in the way of curtailing crime, has been severely assailed by Justice Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Justice Collins, of the Bronx, as being altogether too severe, and faulty in eliminating judicial discretion. It makes life prisoners of fourth offenders, no matter what the degree of their offense. To this the two judges take exception. Taylor has flatly refused to obey the law, while Collins does so under protest.

Their attitude raises the pertinent question: Which is the most important function of law, whether to punish or protect? If it is merely to punish, to require an eye for an eye, then life imprisonment for a fourth offense, though it may be petty, is unjust. But the theory of the Baumes Act is that the prime function of the law is to protect society. The persistent offender, it holds, has outlawed himself, and society is no longer obligated to tolerate him. It has hung out ample danger signals, and the criminal runs by at his own risk. Such a callous offender, who is turned loose time after time only to multiply crimes to the peril of the lives or property of others, has no right to move freely in a world of free men. He is not removed from the world as a punishment, but as a matter of protection.

Our Controversy with Mexico

THE sharpest note yet framed by the United States in protest against any alien land and oil rights legislation of Mexico is reported to have been forwarded from the Department of State in Washington to the Foreign Office in Mexico City. The text of the note has so far been kept secret because, according to despatches from the capital, if its contents became known it might arouse serious apprehension concerning future relations between the two Governments. The communication, it is declared, is not an ultimatum. But it probably means a new series of irritating exchanges of views across the Rio Grande.

President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg have been in close conference with Ambassador Sheffield, here on a special visit from his post. Charles Beecher Warren, our former Ambassador, has also been called into counsel. But an absolutely non-committtal reticence has defeated all attempts to get at what really has been going on.

The question at issue, it will be recalled, is whether the new Mexican land and petroleum laws are retroactive and confiscatory. On these points President Calles has not yet satisfied the Administration at Washington. In its defense of legally acquired rights the people of the United States unhesitatingly support their Government.

There is, however, another aspect of the situation. That is the secrecy in which the negotiations are conducted. Every sensible person admits the need for privacy in some of the stages of diplomatic conversations, in order that conclusions may be reached. But when it is a question of formal notes of the importance of the latest communication to Mexico the people have the right to know the position to which they are being committed by their representatives. They can be called upon to back up the policy of the Government. They ought to be told what the policy is, and why, and have their opportunity to weigh and criticise it as it develops. That is a consideration to be kept in mind at Washington in the course of the present critical and delicate dealings with our neighbor to the south.

The Old Germany Struggles for Life

MILITARIST Germany was defeated in the World War, but not destroyed. Within the new republican Germany the spirit of the old monarchistic and reactionary Germany has continued to work. Secret military orders, forming plots against the Government and its heads and carrying on constant propaganda, have given cause for anxiety to the Allies. Lately we have had new evidence of the vitality of this unreconciled Germany.

Three leaders of the so-called "Black Reichswehr"—Germany's "secret army"—have been on trial for conspiracy to inflict vengeance on a certain Sergeant Gaedicke, accused of disloyalty to the order in selling ammunition to Communists. These men are Lieutenant Schulz, organizer of illegal military orders in past years; Lieutenant Hayn, one of his henchmen; and Sergeant Klapproth, who made a brutal assault on Gaedicke.

The progress of the trial indicated that high authorities, reported to be in the German High Army Command, were back of Schulz and the other "Black Reichswehr" chiefs. The court, presided over by a judge who is an enrolled member of the reactionary German Nationalist Party, refused to call to the witness-stand Dr. Gessler, Minister of Defense; General von Seeckt, recently dismissed from the post of Chief of the Army Staff; and Dr. Severing, formerly Prussian Minister of the Interior. The reason given was that the scope of the trial did not cover the question of illegal military organizations in general, but admittedly it was feared that their testimony might lead to disclosure of the men in power behind the "Black Reichswehr" organization. Finally, Schulz and Hayn were allowed to go free, while Klapproth—a self-confessed killer in other similar cases—was given one year's imprisonment. An appeal has been taken, and all three remain under arrest.

The importance of this German trial to the rest of the world lies in its revelation of the activities of the German militarists. The "Black Reichswehr" is one of the more recent of the secret military orders which have been formed and reformed in Germany since the war. It is reputed to have its own tribunals for meting out its own brand of justice. The attitude of the judge at the trial defeated attempts to bring out evidence as to its extent and its relation to the regular army.

This is the sort of threat from within with which the German Republic has ceaselessly to struggle. It is the menace which thousands of our best died to destroy. The most helpful service that America and the Allies can do to the new Germany is to show that they regard these conspirators of the old Germany with the same implacable hostility with which they met the German armies in the war.

An Envoy of the New Germany

RAGE at the German Ambassador in Washington possesses the editors of Nationalist newspapers in Berlin. His offense, from their point of view, is that he ordered the German republican flag to be flown over the German Embassy on Armistice Day. That action they consider a disgrace to Germany, and they demand that he be called home.

The decision of Ambassador von Maltzan was taken in accordance with a request from the dean of the diplomatic corps, following upon indications from the Department of State that the Government would like to have the foreign

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There's goodly catching

(Much Ado About Nothing, Act III, Scene 4)

Knott in the Dallas News

Little boys with dirty hands shall be sent home

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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Who said Cal was losing out?

From O. B. Nelson, Kendallville, Indiana

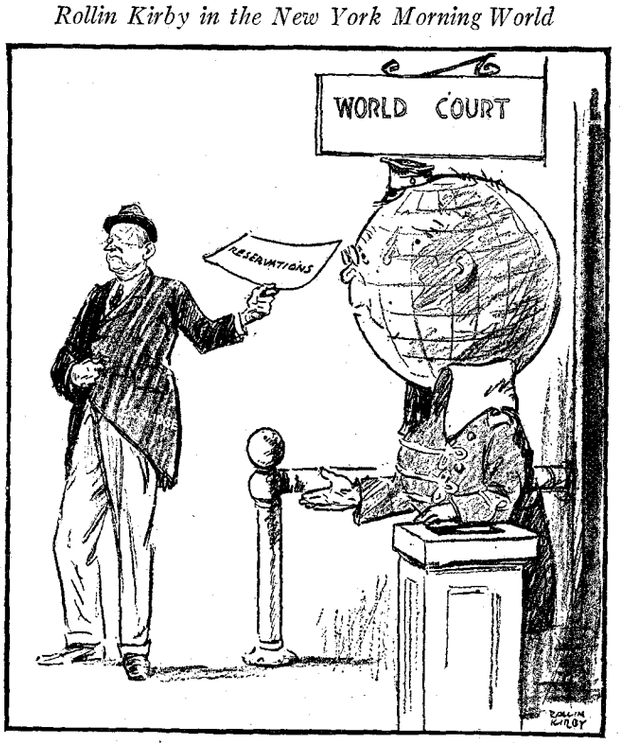
Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago Tribune

Chasing the varmint from tree to tree

From Mrs. A. W. Rogers, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Rollin Kirby in the New York Morning World



"Take it or leave it"

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

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envoys recognize Armistice Day by flying their flags. It was not only the sensible and graceful thing for the German Ambassador to do, but it was in pleasant contrast with the refusal of an earlier Ambassador to hoist his flag at half-mast in commemoration of the death of Woodrow Wilson. Unless the German Nationalists desire particularly to offend the United States, there is no reason for their irritation. The remarks of their newspapers, obviously dictated from higher quarters, only serve to emphasize the conflict between two tendencies in Germany.

The action of the German Nationalists in censuring Ambassador von Maltzan is a recognition of the Armistice as an Allied victory. It comes the nearest of anything in history so far of an acknowledgment by the Nationalists of German defeat. But the Armistice may rightly be regarded by Germany, as by other countries, as something more than that. It stands for the end of a bitter struggle in which all the combatants suffered and lost incalculably. So considered, its observation is in keeping with the dignity of the new Germany and a sign of the renewal of good relations which the Armistice began to make possible.

Shaw Highly Honored

THE award for the year 1925 of the Nobel prize for literary achievement to George Bernard Shaw was received by him with the typical Shavian pleasantry that he supposed it was awarded to him because he wrote nothing in 1925. Those who think Shaw's wit is better than his logic will point out that there is no Nobel restriction as to the exact time of literary production. When Sienkiewicz, for instance, won this prize award for 1905, it was not for anything he wrote that year, but for his Polish trilogy written several years before, and in the case of Rudyard Kipling the award stated that it was because he had furnished the most excellent work of an idealistic character in recent years. The phrase of the donor's definition "*dans le sens d'idéalisme*" is certainly open to wide interpretation when it is applied to both Kipling and Shaw. On the other hand, the awards are not for a whole career of achievement, and this may console Miss Rebecca West, who deplores the fact that Bernard Shaw is preferred to Thomas Hardy.

The award goes for the fourth time to a writer in English—Kipling, Tagore, and Yeats were three others so honored. An American winner of the literature prize is still to appear.

Doubtless "Saint Joan" was in the minds of the judges who gave this literary crown to Mr. Shaw. It is dramatic

Underwood & Underwood

Commander Evangeline Booth

and moving on the stage, but perhaps only when read in its book form does one fully recognize the skill with which Shaw presents his Joan as neither conscious fraud nor Heaven-inspired saint, but as woman through and through. To make the historical facts fit in with any theory is no easy task, but to show Joan's career as neither miracle nor humbug was a triumph of skill and art.

However critics may attack Shaw's theories and his logic, he has assuredly stimulated thought, and has held his own against writers who merely entertain and those who merely preach. He, almost alone, can amuse and argue in the same breath.

The Juilliard School

AS this issue of The Outlook, containing Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer's searching article about the Juilliard Musical Foundation goes to press, it is announced in the New York "Times" that the New York State Board of Regents has granted a provisional charter for the incorporation of a Juilliard School of Music. It is said that this school is to be financed by the fund left by the late Mr. A. D. Juilliard under the trusteeship of the Juilliard Musical Foundation. Of course, such a school, unless it is radically different from other schools of music, will not fulfill all, or the most important, of the objects for which Mr. Juilliard left his money. It is to the public interest that the questions raised by Mr. Meltzer's article should be publicly answered. It is even more to the public interest that the fund should be administered to meet the greatest needs of music in this country.

An American Salvation Army

IT is not an anomaly that an army should be under the orders of its general; but the Salvation Army has been anomalous in that the command is hereditary. General William Booth had the military idea at heart; it was a stroke of genius to make his fight against sin and poverty with banners, uniforms, and military ranking, and to insist on discipline within the ranks. His son, Bramwell Booth, is Commander-in-Chief to-day. His grandson, Wycliffe Booth, is, it is understood, to succeed as ruler. His daughter, Evangeline Booth, is Commander of the Army in America. Another of his sons, Ballington Booth, found rule from London irksome and unsuited to American ideas, and started the Volunteers of America.

For several years there have been rumors that the American Salvation Army, conscious of the fact that it is the largest branch of the Army in the world, and that it holds $30,000,000 worth of property, has felt that American wishes and ideas should predominate over London control. Four years ago it was reported that Commander Evangeline Booth was under marching orders to return to London. American contributors to the work protested. So did friends not of the Army who remembered its fine record in the Great War. Officers and soldiers of the Army felt that a little more democracy and less military autocracy was desirable. The order was not rescinded, but neither was it enforced.

Now comes the announcement that Commander Evangeline Booth's twenty-two years of exceedingly efficient leadership is recognized, that the plan of removing her to another post has been abandoned, that the American Salvation Army is to be reorganized "to permit more intensive control," and that new American territory will be occupied by the Army and new divisions formed in the South.

There are rejoicings in America and prospects of harmony in the rank and

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file of the sixty Army divisions in that number of countries. Miss Booth is reported to have said, "America will not let me go." She is right. America is not especially interested in the Army's theology or in questions of the personnel of Army commands. What has made America as a whole stand behind the Salvation Army is the fact that it is carrying on a valiant fight for those who are "down but not out."

Watch Your Seals

FOR several years, near holiday time, one of the strongest appeals to humane feeling has been through the "Christmas Seals," or "Red Cross Seals," as they were originally called, sent out by the National Tuberculosis Association. We hope that this year many more thousands of these seals will be purchased. But watch your seals! And see that the name of the association is as printed above.

The newspapers state that the National Tuberculosis Association is asking the New York Supreme Court to enjoin a new organization, called the Association for the Relief of Tubercular Patients, from soliciting contributions through the sale of seals or stamps, similar to those of the National Tuberculosis Association, but having crosses of three cross-bars instead of two. The complaint avers that there is intent to procure funds by, tacitly at least, misleading those solicited and that the association, which is complained of for other reasons also, should be investigated.

What may be the result of this legal proceeding we do not know, and naturally we make no comment as to the allegations in the complaint. But this we do know: that no persons should make contributions to organizations as to the responsibility of which they are not fully assured; and that if they wish to contribute to the National Tuberculosis Association, the integrity and value of which is beyond question, they must this year take some little care to see that they are not doing something quite different.

So we once more say: "Watch your seals; and when you have the right ones, buy—and buy plentifully."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon

NEVER in any sense a statesman, Joseph Gurney Cannon was a master of the game of politics and of the equally engrossing game of managing legislators. For the last fifteen years of his life he was counted among the political figures of the past; and when he died in his home at Danville, Illinois, on November 12, at the age of ninety, he was no more to the public than a picturesque

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"Uncle Joe" Cannon and the inevitable cigar

survival. As Speaker of the House of Representatives for eight years he became for a while one of the most powerful of political leaders. So far as the public saw, he seemed to be a czar; but he really ruled by reason of his skill in managing men. There was something of the soil of America about him. No man was less like Lincoln in his mind, but there was this much about him like Lincoln—that no place or time but the frontier spirit of America of the nineteenth century could have produced him. In some respects his method of managing the House of Representatives was better than the method that superseded him, but it became inconsistent with the temper and spirit of the times, and Mr. Cannon was one of the last to become aware of that fact. He was quite incapable of exercising imagination in the understanding of others' points of view. The same lack of imagination that was shown in his riding round among the sensitive and polite people of Porto Rico with his feet resting higher than his head and with his cigar tilted at an angle from the corner of his mouth was apparent in the surprise with which he was overcome by the revolt against Cannonism. In spite of the political enmity which he aroused, Mr. Cannon was personally liked as few men in public life have been. The evidence of the affection in which he was held was the common name by which he was known—"Uncle Joe." He was honest, truthful, and vigorous. Illinois has reason to cherish his memory as one of its typical human products as well as a memorable participant in our National Government. On the political railway Mr. Cannon all his life was not an engineer, but a brakeman.

The Yellowstone Grab

A Lesson in Geography

SOME people in Idaho, especially editors and spokesmen for the beet-sugar interests, need to study American geography.

Most American school-children are supposed to know that Yellowstone National Park, except for a very narrow strip to the north and another to the west, is in the northwest corner of Wyoming. Probably almost all Idahoans, including editors and spokesmen for the beet-sugar interests, know this too. That fact does not prevent these editors and spokesmen for the beet-sugar interests from arguing as if Idaho—or rather some people in two of Idaho's counties—had a God-given right to take a slice of Yellowstone Park in which to put an irrigation reservoir.

If the people of any State had a special interest in this slice of the Park, one would think it was the people of Wyoming. As a matter of fact, however, the Park belongs neither to the people of Idaho (much less to the people of Fremont and Madison Counties) nor to the people of Wyoming nor to the people of any other one State. It belongs to the people of the United States of America. The people of Maine and of Florida are just as much owners of Yellowstone Na-

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tional Park as the people of Idaho, quite as much even as the people of Wyoming.

Yellowstone National Park is, in fact, older than Idaho. It belonged to the people of the United States before either Wyoming or Idaho was a State. Before the people of the United States created Wyoming they cut out Yellowstone Park and inserted in the act of admission, Section 2, the following:

> Provided that nothing in this act contained repeal or affect any act of Congress relating to the Yellowstone Park as now defined or may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it; and nothing contained in the act shall interfere with the right and ownership of the United States in said park and reservation as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever shall be exercised by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same.

To this, as a condition of her Statehood, Wyoming agreed.

Is it not the height—or depth—of impudence for people in Idaho to speak of Yellowstone Park, or the part of it that they covet, as if it were some special possession of theirs or something to which they had a special right? Remember, it is not something even within the borders of their own State to which they lay these special claims. It is something that is nominally within the borders of a neighboring State. But it is in fact the property of the whole Nation.

Yet these Idaho editors and spokesmen of the beet-sugar interests argue as if the people of the East had no business to have any opinions about Idaho's attempt to grab a part of Yellowstone Park for commercial purposes. For example, an Idaho newspaper refers scornfully to a "plea from the East to preserve the scenic beauty of the West, that the East may find amusement and recreation in future years," and to "Eastern fish and game interests," and to the idea that "future generations of Easterners" may value these open spaces. Another Idaho paper, commenting upon The Outlook's protest against Idaho's attempt to grab a piece of National property, declares: "It is time that the East kept its nose out of our affairs."

"Our" affairs, indeed? What have the public schools of Idaho been teaching? That Yellowstone Park belongs to Idaho? It is time that the East and the South and the West looked out for the Nation's rights against the pretensions of Wyoming's neighbors to a Park that is in fact as well as in name National.

It is here that Idaho needs its lesson in geography.

Where does Idaho think the East is?

Does Idaho think Wyoming is East? Perhaps; for it happens to be east of Idaho. So when Wyoming protests against Idaho's attempt to despoil Yellowstone Park, Wyoming apparently comes under the ban of these editors and beet-sugar spokesmen as a part of the interfering East. As our readers know, the Laramie, Wyoming, "Republican-Boomerang," one of the most important newspapers in the State of Wyoming, has lent its enthusiastic support to the campaign to keep the Idaho looters out. If our Idaho friends want the Laramie "Republican-Boomerang's" editorial, they can find it reprinted in The Outlook for November 10. We shall be glad to send it to them gratis.

Does Idaho think Montana is East? The Livingston, Montana, "Enterprise," while regarding the word "looters" as a little bit "hard," actually thinks that Yellowstone Park is worth protecting, and goes so far as to believe, with The Outlook, that "help from the good folks of the entire Nation is necessary to save the Park from encroachment of those who see nothing but the almighty dollar." The "Enterprise" evidently believes, as The Outlook does, that there are people in Idaho who "would not countenance taking territory from the Park," but that they are perhaps too slow or unorganized to safeguard the Park. And the "Enterprise" quotes The Outlook's editorial "To the Looters of Yellowstone Park, Hands Off!"

Does Idaho think that California is East? Here comes a letter to The Outlook from Miss Dora A. Dayton, Business Manager of the Nature Club of Southern California, telling us of the indorsement by that Club of The Outlook's position and the enlistment of the Club in the effort to prevent the despoiling of Yellowstone Park.

Does Idaho consider the Game Commissioners of the eleven Western States, who met at Boisé, Idaho, in August, as representative of the East? These Commissioners at their annual meeting protested against Idaho's proposed invasion of Yellowstone Park in the following words:

> *Whereas,* it is commonly reported that one of the few remaining natural spawning grounds, the Bechler River Meadows, within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, is in danger of destruction by perverting its natural advantages to commercial uses; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved,* that we, the Game Commissioners representing the eleven Western States, do hereby protest the commercialization of any part of any National Park or National Monument for power or agricultural purposes or for any purpose whatsoever which will interfere with the recreational privileges now granted to our citizens within the area of these National Parks and Monuments.

Does Idaho think that Stephen T. Mather, a native of California and Director of the National Park Service, that H. M. Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, that ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho, that J. A. Cannon of Idaho, witness before the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, that the Wyoming division of the Izaak Walton League, are all of the East? These are among the people who have protested and are protesting against the commercial invasion of Yellowstone Park that the State of Idaho has sponsored.

If this is Idaho's idea of the East, cannot somebody provide a fund for sending Idaho editors to school to relearn their geography?

What Idaho is hearing is the beginning of a great protest in the voice of the Nation:

Americans, keep the looters out.

Asia Alarms England

SCARE stories are being circulated from London about the old "Yellow Peril" dressed up in a new guise. This time it is an "Asiatic League of Nations"—rumored to be in formation against the League of Nations at Geneva—against which the Western world evidently is expected to unite in horror. Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and China are said to be lining up in a coalition, not only against the Geneva League, but also against the principles of the Washington Conference.

Something too specious appears in this warning of an Oriental menace. We used to hear of the threat of the "Pan-Asiatic movement" from the former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, who ap-

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pointed himself as the hope of the white race. Now, times having changed somewhat, the hand is still the hand of the press correspondent, but the voice is the voice of the British Foreign Office.

What is the basis for these alarms? Dr. Alfred Sze, the affable Minister of China to the United States, who was a member of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference, has recently been in Angora "in connection with the plan fostered by Soviet Russia to form an Asiatic League of Nations." Admiral Yamamoto, of Japan, has visited Angora, and an economic mission is to follow. Conferences between the Persian Minister and Turkish statesmen at Angora also "lend substance to the view that some kind of Asiatic league is under consideration." Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish dictator, made a speech at the opening of the Turkish Parliament emphasizing the friendly relations between Turkey and her neighbors—Soviet Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan. Finally and most ominous, Tchitcherin, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has held a mysterious meeting at Odessa with Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister. It ended in a declaration of amity and satisfaction that there is a good understanding as to their mutual interests, but the whisper runs that they are "understood" to have met to sign a Russo-Turkish treaty of alliance.

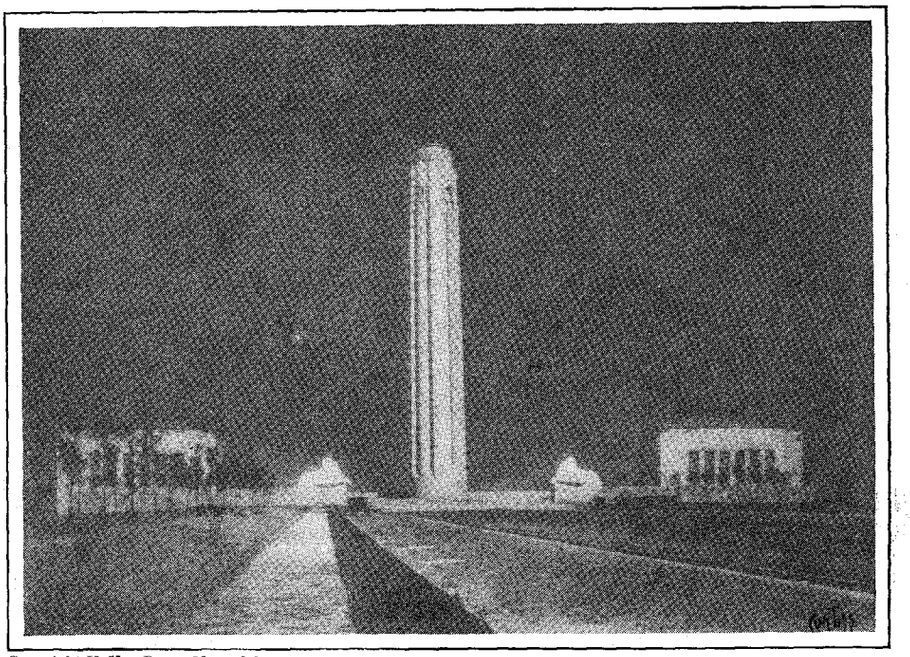
There it is—nothing definite or tangible, but enough to flutter the diplomatic dovecots of Europe, and especially of Great Britain, and to raise a murmur of peril to the world's present peace. Undoubtedly, the news of Communist outbreaks in Java will be taken as added evidence of the same danger. And so will the assertion of Dhan Gopal Mukerji, the nationalist writer and student of politics, who recently arrived in New York, that the League of Nations is a "European house party" which neglects Asia and gives her nations a desire to organize a counter-league.

Suppose all this is so. How serious is it to the Occident as a whole, and what is there to do about it? Granted that Soviet Russia (historic rival of Great Britain in Asia) does not hide a desire to develop her system of non-aggression compacts with her Eastern neighbors into some scheme of mutual guaranty, granted that Bolshevik propagandists have been at work throughout Asia on a campaign against the "imperialist Powers," granted that there is in the East a swelling flood of discontent with domination by Western nations—what does it mean? Obviously, if they should become sufficiently stirred, the Asiatic peoples could make it too hazardous and expensive for us of the West to stay in their countries and do business there except on their own terms. That has recently occurred in Turkey, and there are signs that it may occur in China. Long ago it became an accepted fact in Japan, which is greeted and treated as an equal. There is no reason why it need ruin legitimate enterprise.

A co-ordinate movement of the East against the West would be another matter. Asia is divided against herself by religious and racial feuds, at least as much as Europe. She lacks railways and other means of transportation, and even coal and iron, not to mention the modern industries essential to warfare. The idea of a military threat from the Orient is an outworn myth. All that is left is the chance of local action embarrassing to holders of big stakes in Asia.

Great Britain, naturally, is disturbed by this prospect more than any other Power. She is interested in Asia from one end to the other. So it is not surprising that the alarm is sounded from London.

The United States is not likely to be greatly excited. We have, to be sure, nationalist agitation in the Philippines; but the Asiatic unrest could hardly increase the problem we purchased there at the end of the war with Spain, or relieve us of our responsibility. In Asia at large we ask only an equal chance and no favors, believing that we can make for ourselves any bargains we really want, and willing to leave those we do not want, as in Turkey. And we are skeptical of any Oriental menace bearing the label "Made in England."



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In Kansas City Stands this Liberty Memorial

Designed by H. Van Buren Magonigle and adorned with interpretative sculptures by Edith Magonigle, it was dedicated by the President of the United States on November 11. It bears an altar on which will burn continually a flame commemorative of the sacrifice of all who served in the World War

Not a Court of the Whole World

BEFORE a high altar, a nobly simple shaft which Kansas City has erected as a Liberty Memorial in tribute to her sons in the World War, President Coolidge made it clear to the world that the prospect of American membership in the World Court on terms acceptable to its present members had virtually vanished.

To many Americans as well as practically all in Europe the choice of the dedication of such a monument for such an announcement seemed almost, if not quite, ironical. If the war taught the world anything, it was that peace to be permanent must be a peace of law and

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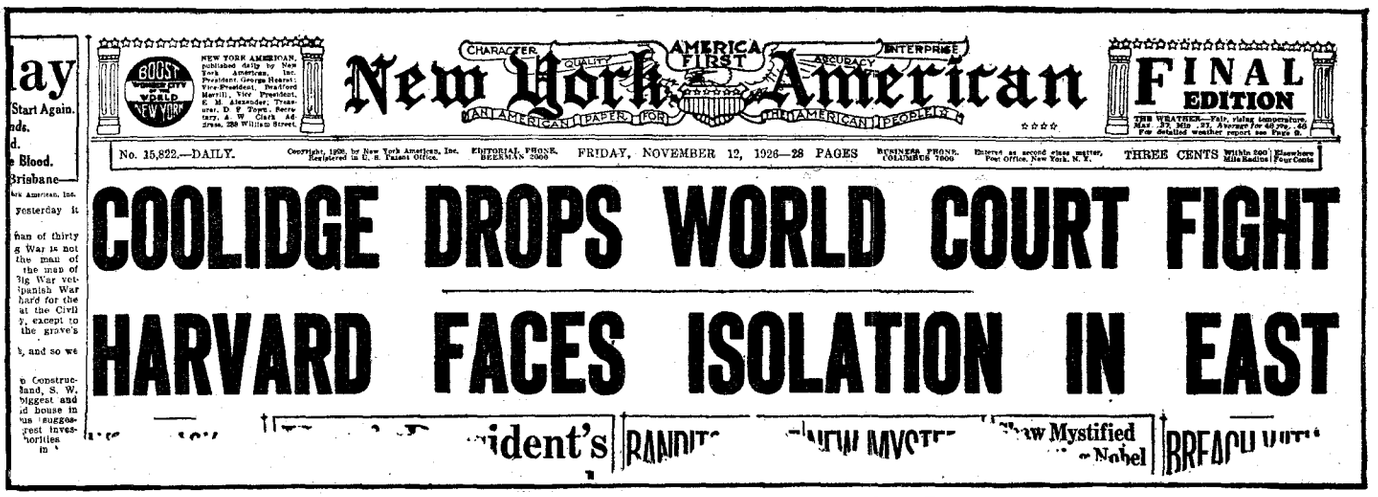
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FINAL EDITION

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COOLIDGE DROPS WORLD COURT FIGHT

HARVARD FACES ISOLATION IN EAST

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A Journalistic Estimate of the Relative Value of Two Events

justice. And here at the dedication of a war memorial on Armistice Day the President of the United States, the country that asked for nothing from victory except the establishment of peace and justice, practically withdraws the United States from the one organization in the world that is devoted solely to justice through international law.

That America is not to be a full participant in carrying out to practical ends an idea of which she was to a large extent an originator is of course a grave disappointment to those who have looked hopefully forward to the reign of law among nations.

Yet America's exclusion (for such it amounts to) from the Court comes really as no surprise. So hedged about is that Court with conditions and circumstances and implications that are impediments to international justice, and so insistent are the members of the Court apparently upon the preservation of these impediments, that the real cause of the disappointment should be plain.

Here is the cause: The nations that comprise the Court apparently insist upon giving the Court the duty of rendering advisory opinions. Now advisory opinions are not at all an essential function of any court. They are often indeed a disturbing factor in the administration of justice and cannot be regarded as equivalent to decisions in cases properly tried. Some courts are authorized by law to give advisory opinions, but the greatest courts do not give them. The Supreme Court of the United States early refused to do so. All the dangers that beset the function of giving advisory opinions are magnified in international cases. The United States Senate was profoundly right in refusing to commit this country to such advisory opinions in advance. As long as the nations of Europe insist upon this unessential element in the Court the United States ought to keep out of it.

Fortunately, the Court as a means for the trial of disputes between the United States and other countries is as available to us now and will remain as available as if we belonged to it. We could be no freer to use the Court or to decline to appear as litigant than we are now. All we practically forego is the privilege of regularly contributing to its support and participating in the selection of its judges.

If the refusal of the present members of the Court to abandon the present practice of asking advisory opinions will not have created too deep-seated a suspicion of the Court in this country, these nations can at any time secure the adherence of the United States to the Court by the simple method of stripping the Court of its unnecessary functions.

The Break Between Harvard and Princeton

THE severance of diplomatic relations between two world Powers could hardly have caused notice and comment in American newspapers more excited than that occasioned by the break in athletic relations between Princeton and Harvard.

Back in the dark ages of the modern game of football Harvard, Yale, and Princeton dominated the scene. For a minor or a major college to defeat one of these teams was an achievement which was regarded as something long to be remembered.

In recent years games between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have continued to bulk large in the public press, even though many other colleges throughout the land produce teams capable of soundly trouncing one or all of the Big Three. Because of the strength of this tradition any news which affects the athletic relations of Harvard, Yale, or Princeton becomes at once a matter for National headlines.

Since 1911, with the exception of the war years, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have met annually on the gridiron. Harvard resumed play with Princeton in that year after the third break in the continuity of this series.

Once more, it appears, there is to be a hiatus in the relations of Princeton and Harvard. The previous breaks were initiated by Harvard, this one by Princeton. It comes as a result of continued athletic ill will between the two universities. There has been a feeling in Cambridge that Princeton teams were guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct and unnecessary roughness. There has been a feeling in Princeton that Harvard did not give due weight to the importance of its games with Princeton. Injured pride and secret resentment have permeated the undergraduate bodies of both institutions until the open break came.

A factor which contributed to the break, though it did not cause it, was the publication of an issue of the "Harvard Lampoon" which was distributed at the time of the Princeton game, an issue which for callow impertinence and sophomoric wit and vulgarity surpasses all known records in college journalism.

One of the proudest traditions at Cambridge, and this is said without the tongue in the cheek, is that it is the in-

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alienable right of Harvard men to make asses of themselves if they so desire. In the present instance the "Lampoon" represents the perfect flower of this tradition. Of course, the right of individual liberty of thought (or lack of it) involves the natural penalties as well as the natural rewards of such liberties. The "Lampoon" has received its severest criticism from Harvard graduates. The University authorities, however, have rightfully refused to consider either suppressing the "Lampoon" or punishing its editors. Punishment will come in the condemnation by their own scholastic community.

The editors of the "Lampoon," it should be said, have had the grace to offer to Princeton an unqualified, if futile, apology.

The break in the athletic relations of Harvard and Princeton may work out to the benefit of both universities. It may bring Harvard and Princeton undergraduates to a frank discussion of matters which needed to be brought into the open. The blurting forth of the "Lampoon" has at least been of some service in this regard. Already the Princeton Senior Council has accepted the invitation of the Harvard Student Council to a joint conference. If these young men are wiser and more diplomatic than some of their elders, and we think the chances are excellent that they will prove so, they may succeed in wiping out many of the causes for disagreement. At least if they cannot agree to agree, they ought to be able to agree to disagree with mutual respect. Certainly, the athletic authorities at Cambridge seem to have handled the whole discussion with superlative ineptness. There are many Harvard graduates who feel that if the beloved Dean Briggs had been able to keep his hand closely upon the athletic relations of Harvard there would have been no excuse for the present situation. Diplomacy is useful even in so relatively an unimportant matter as the athletic relations of our colleges.

If the controversy has done nothing else, it has provided the country with an illustration of the evils resulting from an over-emphasis upon athletics. When two such universities as Harvard and Princeton find that they cannot play games together, it makes one wonder whether or not the colleges exist for sport or sport for the colleges.

A Journalistic Chronicle

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THERE is current much pessimistic criticism of those newspapers and periodicals that are popular and successful in this country to-day. It is said that the daily journals "play up" murders, suicides, banditry, and divorce scandals, while the weekly and monthly periodicals obtain their incredible millions of circulation by publishing sentimental love stories, with all their concomitants, and sensational accounts of men who have amassed great fortunes, as if that were the prime quality of success. There is some truth in these allegations, but it is by no means the whole truth. I was particularly struck this morning while reading my favorite daily newspaper and my favorite weekly journal after breakfast in the hour of relaxation that I weakly permit myself to take before reluctantly whipping myself to my daily task. The newspaper was the New York "Times." I will reveal a little later the name of the weekly periodical which may not be wholly unfamiliar to my readers.

Let me give a hasty résumé of some of the items of news and opinions which, in this hour of *post-prandium* reading, seemed to me interesting, worth while, and stimulating. I find, for example, that New York Central stock increased in value "from a low of 78¾ in 1922 to a high of 137½ in 1925." To be sure, this information was contained in an article with the somewhat personal and sensational headline "Faith in Rail Shares Nets Baker Millions." Managing editors cannot quite divest themselves of their joy in presenting news in a personal fashion. Nevertheless the outstanding fact of this news item is that private operation of our railways, under suitable regulation, is much more efficient than Government ownership. Here is certainly something worth thinking about.

The next item that struck my attention was the news that John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, made a speech before the Kiwanis Club of Chicago on Armistice Day in which he said: "If the time ever comes when public offices can be virtually bought and sold, then the downfall of the Republic is not far off." He evidently had in mind the Vare scandal in Pennsylvania. At least a despatch from Washington so indicates, for it states that the speech greatly stirred political circles. The buying and selling of offices is essentially, if not legally, treason, and if the General of the Armies of the United States may not attack treason when it raises its head, what may he attack? Moreover, people will sit up and take notice when General Pershing speaks on such a subject, although they would be more or less indifferent to a clergyman preaching from a pulpit. It took courage, too, on General Pershing's part, and Americans like courage in a soldier. General Pershing knows as well as anybody that if Vare, of Pennsylvania, finally gets his seat in the United States Senate he is not likely to look with favor on any military bills which have the General's approval. It is stimulating to learn that General Pershing "went over the top" as he did at Chicago. It may not have been war according to strict military tradition, but it was truly magnificent. *Ce n'était pas la guerre mais c'était magnifique,* to change the tenses and the order of words in General Pierre Bosquet's famous saying.

The newspapers are full of shocking stories—or stories intended to shock—of flask-carrying boys and audacious flappers, so that some good people are convinced that the adolescent generation is in a parlous state. It is pleasant, therefore, to find that Dr. Mather Abbott (no relation of mine, I deeply regret to say), Head Master of Lawrenceville School, in a speech before the Rotary Club of Trenton, New Jersey, on Armistice Day, defended the modern boy:

> I have been in the business of teaching boys for thirty years and I have at present under my charge 540 boys collected from nearly every State in this God-given Union of ours, and I have never known a more truthful, clean-living, honorable set of young gentlemen; different from the boys of my youth as the sun is from the moon; full of nonsense, full of passion, headstrong, mischief loving, full of the "Old Harry," but five times as de-

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cent, as truthful, and as manly as the boys of my youth.

Let me record a passing thought, by the way. The speeches of General Pershing and Dr. Mather Abbott were made one before a Kiwanis Club and one before a Rotary Club. This fact ought to some extent to offset the gibes of H. L. Mencken and Sinclair Lewis, who have led us to believe that modern American civilization is a Babbitt civilization. Rotary and Kiwanis—to neither of which do I belong—have at least two good speeches to their credit.

Another news item in the issue of the "Times" which I am discussing confirms Dr. Mather Abbott's good opinion of the young men who will conduct the business and politics of the country after 1950. Of all the editorial comments upon the Harvard-Princeton *imbroglio,* which has greatly excited college circles throughout the country, the best one I have seen is that quoted by the "Times" from the "Spectator," the undergraduate organ of Columbia University. After rehearsing the growing strained relations between Harvard and Princeton, the "Spectator" says:

> The officials patched matters up, and the undergraduates went on like two little boys told by their parents to play with each other and stop fighting. . . . They played, but one day they forgot themselves long enough to thumb noses at each other. The neighbors were shocked. The parents had to apologize. . . . The value of football is becoming more dubious, when we consider this case and that of Syracuse and the Army. Overemphasis on this sport has resulted in strained relations throughout the intercollegiate world. . . . Perhaps this is the first of a series of clashes that will tend to minimize the over-emphasis. . . . We may get over our craze and regard the game in a rational way.

The significant thing about the foregoing comment is that it comes from a body of undergraduates who have one of the first-rate elevens of the season. The spirit that inspired the comment cannot be said to be the juice of sour grapes. The editors of the Columbia "Spectator" take the same sensible view of the Harvard-Princeton catastrophe as that taken by President Angell, of Yale. The "Times" reports him as having intimated in an address at Detroit on Armistice Day that the outbreak of the Harvard "Lampoon" was a case of "intellectual measles," in spite of which "in the main the young man in college to-day can be trusted to conduct himself as a gentleman should."

So much for the stimulating side of daily journalism. I now turn to the weekly periodical to which I referred at the outset. Some of the readers of these lines have probably surmised that it is The Outlook. It is, indeed. The copy I have been reading is last week's issue, with which, however, I had absolutely nothing to do except to make to it my usual weekly contribution. I pass rapidly over its contents. The editorial address to the drys and the wets taken in connection with Minister Vandervelde's account of Belgium's dealing with the alcohol problem seemed sound, impartial, and, best of all, informative. The article on football by a physician and an ex-'varsity player throws additional light on the Columbia "Spectator's" criticism of the game. Don Seitz's good-humored satire on certain aspects of our National enthusiasms and vagaries I read with amused pleasure; it might also be read with pleasure by the disciples of H. L. Mencken. But the contributions that set me thinking most were two book reviews.

I confess that my prejudices with regard to the record of George Creel as publicity agent of the Wilsonian Administration during the World War are such that I should not have considered his new book on Mexico worth looking at. But when W. J. Ghent says that, in spite of marked deficiencies, it is a good book and affords profitable reading, I pause and begin to consider how often prejudices instead of impartiality guide our interpretation of history. Mr. Ghent is not college-bred; he got his education in history and economics through the proof-reader's desk and the composing-stick; and he is, or has been, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party. But he is a sincere humanitarian and an unbiased student of American history. A proof of his lack of bias is his implied defense of the Mexican War, which has always seemed to me one of the least defensible wars of modern times. It was brought about by the upholders of slavery, who wished to make of Texas a slave State. That they failed in their purpose does not make the origin of the war any less reprehensible. It is true that Abraham Lincoln, when he was a member of Congress, voted for the Ashmun resolution, which condemned President Polk's declaration of war on Mexico as unnecessary and unconstitutional. But this was not necessarily inconsistent, as Mr. Ghent seems to think, with Lincoln's belief, as President, that the Mexican War promoted the liberties of mankind by establishing the political boundary of the United States where its natural boundary lay, at the Rio Grande. John Bright subjected himself to bitter abuse and contumely by vigorously opposing in Parliament the Crimean War, although he was one of the first to acknowledge that its chief fruit was a highly desirable one, namely, the liberation of Italy under Cavour. One does not need to commend or defend typhoid fever, although in many cases it results in a cleansing of the system and renewed and enlarged health.

The other review that attracted my attention was that of Dean Inge's new book entitled "England." This book cannot be dismissed as cavalierly as it has been by most American reviewers. It is distasteful to The Outlook reviewer, and he asserts that "it will certainly be distasteful to many Englishmen." That may be true, but it will have, or ought to have, a useful medicinal effect, however acrid it may seem. It is neither optimistic nor complimentary, but it states facts, although not always pleasantly, the historical accuracy of which cannot be questioned. Take, for example, Dean Inge's persistent habit of calling the American revolutionists in 1776 "rebels." That is exactly what my New England ancestors were, and I am glad of it. My momentary resentment against Dean Inge for the use of the obnoxious term "rebel" is because in my schoolboy days I used it obnoxiously with reference to General Robert E. Lee and General "Stonewall" Jackson. The most marked difference between Washington and Lee is that the first was a victorious "rebel" and the second a vanquished "rebel." The time is rapidly approaching when they will both be regarded as American patriots.

Another sentence of Dean Inge's has touched American *amour propre* on the *quick.* "In all disputes with the mother country," he says, "the colonists used the sharp, lawyer-like language which has been a tradition in American negotiations with England ever since." I find no fault with this. There is too much in our history to justify it. It happened during the Civil War when Secretary Seward wrote the famous despatch which would have involved us in war

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with England if President Lincoln had not toned it down and if Minister Adams had not shown the greatest tact and wisdom in dealing with the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir John, afterwards Earl Russell. It happened in the World War when Ambassador Page, by what his critics call extra-diplomatic negotiations with Sir Edward Grey, prevented the legalistic minds of the State Department from breaking off relations with Great Britain over technical questions of neutrality. My only criticism of Dean Inge is that he did not apply the term "sharp, lawyer-like language" to his countrymen as well as to mine. Because of this legalistic failing on the part of the British crown lawyers during the Civil War England had to pay $15,000,000 in Alabama claims, a high price for indulgence in "lawyer-like" shrewdness. The story will be found in vivid detail in Charles Francis Adams's life of his father, who was our great representative at the Court of St. James's during our Civil War. The volume is one of the "American Statesmen Series" and is pleasant to the palate after taking a dose of Dean Inge's therapeutic but unpalatable physic.

Bootham—and a Résumé

The Fifth Article on the Schools of England

By CHARLES K. TAYLOR

DESPITE the very great surface differences between their procedures and environments, each successive English school one visits seems to confirm what he has concluded concerning the previous ones. They seem to have a very definite aim and purpose. That is, they desire to use the classroom, the athletic field, and all other interests and facilities for the developing of their boys into men of well-rounded character and mentality. They might not think so much of merely packing young minds with masses of not always very essential facts—which constitutes far too much of what we term "education." Their aim seems rather to produce men able to use their minds, who will know how to study, who will be able to look up for themselves such information as they might need, who will have developed a number of valuable character qualities, who will have well-trained physiques, who will be good sportsmen—which is different from being "sports"—and who, along with all this, will be "gentlemen" in the best sense of that much-abused term.

These are very high aims, certainly, and it is possible to find here and there in the United States worthy schools possessing very similar aims. Now I do not claim that these English schools achieve these fine ends nearly as well as they would like to. But there is not the slightest doubt as to the excellence of their aims and motives, however short they may come of realization. It is remarkable, too, how differently different schools attack this great proposition—and equally remarkable how well some of them succeed despite this difference!

Bootham School, of York, is simply another excellent example. And what a place for a school! Almost across the way are the sturdy walls of ancient York, while near at hand stands Bootham Bar, the fine old fortified city gate. And behind the gate, beautiful and austere, stands York Minster, dominating the city and even the broad cricket fields of Bootham School. Environment of this kind can mean much.

The Minster from the Head Reeve's Study

This school belongs to the Society of Friends, and the pupils come from families of that faith, or from others who are willing that their children should develop under the influences of that faith. Although the same Society owns a school for girls in York, and though both schools join once a week for religious service, there is no co-education—contrary to the usual custom among American Friends' schools. The Head Master seemed to think that while co-education, on the surface at least, appeared to have some attractive aspects, nevertheless it was quite possible that it might be psychologically wrong, working not for the best interests of either the boy or the girl.

SCHOOLS, like humans, cannot be judged by first appearances. At first sight one imagines Bootham to be a small affair, contained in an old-fashioned and rather large city residence—one of a long line of closely built residences. One's greatest surprise, therefore, on walking through the building to a rear entrance, is to discover there a really large tract of land, perhaps of about twenty acres, with beautiful greens, with ample room for many simultaneous games of cricket, with many trees, a flower-garden, and even a "truck patch," as I unwittingly called it. It is a poor English school, it seems, that does not provide liberally for outdoor athletics and recreation.

On entering the building one would be sure to notice the very creditable mu-

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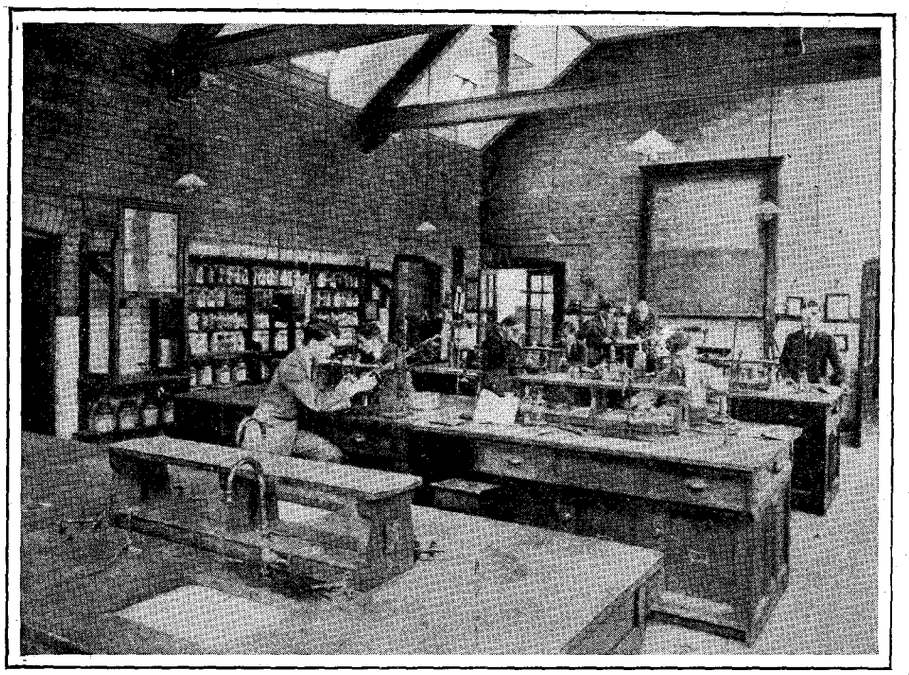
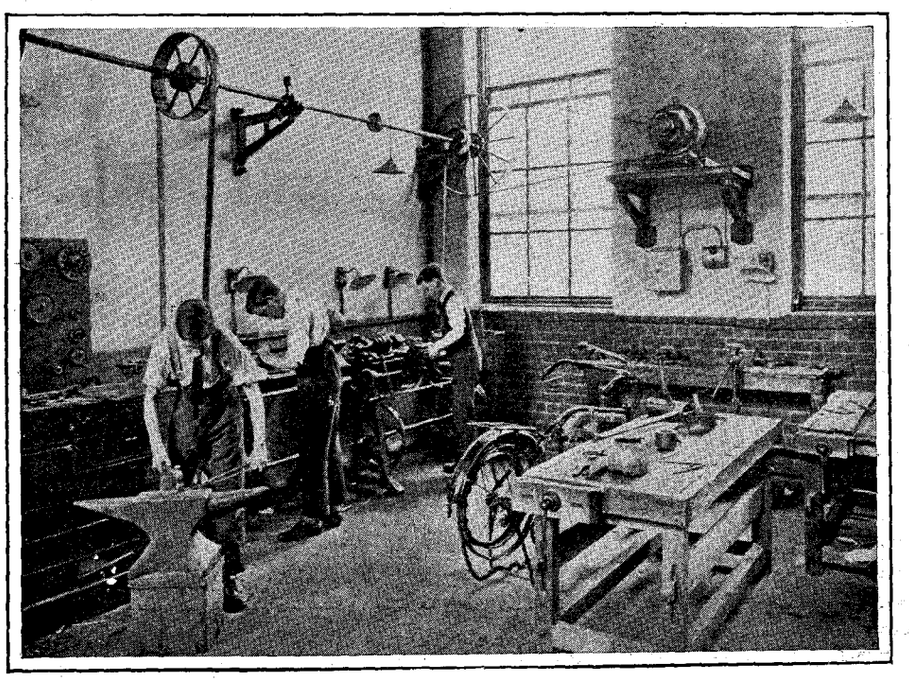
seum of natural history in a large adjoining room. It is not, to be sure, as amazing a museum as that of Cheltenham, which would have been worthy of the efforts of a fair-sized town. The Bootham museum, however, is well filled with varied specimens and must be a helpful adjunct to the classes in biology and natural science, and to the boys who make some branch of nature study their special hobby. Biology and the natural sciences seem to hold a far larger place in the English private schools than in ours. At Oundle we saw very complete equipment. At Gresham's, next to be described, we entered, for instance, a large laboratory in which a dozen lads were engaged at that time in the none too pleasant task of dissecting dogfish—a fish to a boy. And there was on display an extraordinary collection of biological dissections, preserved in jars, and representing a small part of the very thorough course in biology given in Gresham's. And I will cheerfully wager that not five per cent of our private school boys, ready for college, could tell you the difference between a member of the lepidoptera and a cephalopod. Our public high schools, undoubtedly, could present another story, and, to be frank, the less said about the English free schools the better—when compared with many of ours. This small survey, however, concerns the private institutions where England trains a majority of her future leaders, statesmen, scientists, writers, engineers, and so on.



The Chemical Laboratory

How differently do we look at things! England seems to give every possible advantage to her able youth. The dull members in the great preparatory schools are left stranded down along the line until they are gently but none the less firmly dropped out. We, on the other hand, usually neglect our ablest—despite the social value of their development—and spend an unconscionable amount of time trying to get the mental second-raters and third-raters, and even the fourth-raters, into college! England gives her best to her ablest, and, instead of depending entirely on the "classics"—according to our traditional idea of English schools—she depends a very great deal on thoroughgoing modern science. It was not a surprise, then, to find at Bootham a complete scientific equipment, from laboratory to practical workshop, though none of these could compare with the fine shops at Oundle. But then Oundle is an exception. Bootham does very thorough work, and yet makes no great specialty of preparing for scientific careers. It was merely a part of their general plan for producing well-rounded men.



The Metal Workshop

At Bootham I first saw how leisure time was provided for—and by "leisure time" I mean time outside the classroom and field—for merely loafing about does not seem to them to be very worth while. Bootham provides a considerable number of optional out-of-class interests and activities, among which a boy may choose according to their appeal to him. Some of these, such as botany, are carried into the short English vacations, and note-books filled during that time are brought back for comparison and study. All this, incidentally, might cause us to feel that too much of a boy's time is provided for and too little opportunity given for the development of individual resources. Let us see about this point.

With me, as has been told elsewhere, were three American fifteen-year-old schoolboys. They mingled readily with their hospitable English cousins in the schools we visited, and were very apt, indeed, to ask many straightforward and intelligent questions of dignified head masters. These lads, according to two of these school heads, gave an impression of resourcefulness and self-confidence to a degree not usually equaled by the average English boy. Perhaps the

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American boy's long summer vacation, in which he is so often "thrown on his own," and in which highly developed summer camps often do so much to bring out these desirable qualities, has something to do with it. Despite this, however, it seems likely that the English boy, by the time he leaves school, if he has anything in him, might be the superior in capacity for leadership and responsibility, because his training specifically has this aim in view.

A few of our American schools are using some form of the "prefect system" successfully. In England it is almost universal in the private preparatory schools. For a while Bootham tried to get along without it, feeling, no doubt, as would many of us, that too much is left to the character and discretion of the older boy. But Bootham found they could not do without this system—that is, if they wished to maintain the standard of character and oversight and the training for responsibility typical of their best schools. So they brought back their prefects again, called them "reeves," and these "reeves" have the usual duties and privileges of the usual prefect.

Most of the schools we saw gave some special emphasis to the development of some fine character quality or social quality. Rugby, you may remember, emphasized leadership and responsibility; Oundle made much of the development of each individual's special capacity; Gresham's, as we will find, studies every influence as it affects character and personality; and Bootham puts the same emphasis on citizenship, in the best and broadest sense of that term. This shows up, not only in the descriptive booklets, but in the actual school courses, in the list of outside interests and lectures, and even in the Head Master's discussion of school policies. This aim tinges the school's whole scheme of things, providing a kind of ideal that would encourage boys to help in a poor boys' night club, to study economics, to care for the organization and spirit of the school, and to strive to organize their lives with efficient citizenship as a final aim.

This, perhaps, is Bootham's contribution to our summary. Nor is it one that we can much longer afford to neglect on this side of the Atlantic.

The American Legion's Program for 1926-1927

By Howard P. Savage

National Commander of the American Legion

Ever since its inception in 1919 the American Legion has been the object of a sustained public interest, chiefly because most of its official actions have directly influenced public questions. During 1925–6 this interest was probably less general, due to the fact that the veterans' organization concentrated its strength on a membership campaign to stop a gradual lessening of strength which began in 1922. Even this strictly internal activity aroused some attention, for there were those who believed that the Legion was losing influence as rapidly as members, that ex-service men did not care to support certain policies the Legion advocated.

Evidently the Legion critics were wrong, for the net result of the membership campaign increased the organization's strength by more than 80,000, the present membership being 680,178 (October 25, 1926). It therefore begins a new year of activity greater in numbers than at any time since 1921. More important still, it represents not only the organized opinion of nearly three-quarters of a million men, but it also is the spokesman for the unorganized millions of veterans who still believe they owe a duty to State and Nation.

It follows, then, that any program of activity of the Legion should be of intense interest to the people of America. Especially should they be concerned with the 1926–7 policies of the Legion. The organization, chartered by Congress, and therefore a quasi-public institution, is pledged to service "to God and Country." And now, being free of internal worry, it has naturally turned its attention once more to questions directly affecting public welfare. Hence I believe that the program of the Legion for the coming year is clothed with a greater public interest than any one year's activity since its formation. A glance over the chief policies for 1926–7 will readily prove the truth of this assertion.

First there is community betterment. By resolution the Philadelphia Convention—the Legion's highest authority—commanded that each of the Legion's more than 10,000 posts should perform one worth-while service to the community in which it exists during this year. To my mind, that is one of the most significant actions ever taken by an American organization. Consider for a moment the far-reaching results of such a mandate.

As this is written there are 10,258 posts of the Legion, scattered literally from one end of the country to the other. That means a post in every city in the United States having 5,000 population or more. It means one post in every town where a daily newspaper is published, a post in two-thirds of the communities where a weekly newspaper is published. A community betterment activity by each of these posts will affect more than fifty million Americans.

Think of the cumulative results of 10,258 betterment projects! Municipal swimming-pools, community playgrounds, municipal libraries, public parks! As I write this I have before me a few reports which posts have made. In Medford, Massachusetts, the local post is holding Sunday-afternoon forums for discussions of public questions. In Memphis, Tennessee, the post has begun the purchase of the home of Jefferson Davis for a city memorial. In Holyoke, Massachusetts, the post will uncover four Civil War cannon which the city desires as a war memorial and which have been buried in a mud bank for years.

These are but a few examples of what has been an unorganized effort. But,

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with the citizens indicating by vote the activity they desire the post to perform, the net result in public improvement will be incalculable. The service given will be truly comparable with that given during war time.

I find myself leaving the subject of community betterment reluctantly, for, in my opinion, it is a magnificent enterprise and is truly the field in which the Legion should labor during the remainder of its life.

YET there is also the Legion's campaign to arouse the dormant voter to a greater sense of public duty, which many leaders of American life consider the most constructive service the Legion has yet given. Certain it is that nothing that the Legion has undertaken has aroused such widespread approval. President Coolidge in his message to the Legion's Philadelphia Convention emphatically indorsed the "get-out-the-vote" campaign. Vice-President Charles G. Dawes praised it unstintingly. Newspapers of every class, creed, and political hue united in declaring that the Legion is the only organization that could undertake such a delicate task without its motives being questioned, and the only organization most likely to achieve a modicum of success.

In conjunction with the National Civic Federation, the Legion began, just prior to the 1926 primaries, a campaign of political education, with the object, not just to increase the number of voters at an election, but to arouse in the citizen a greater interest in the machinery of politics. In other words, the addition of a million or more unintelligent votes merely increases the work of the vote-counters and does not result in better government. The Legion campaign is intended to interest the citizen in the selection of candidates as much as in voting, an important difference from previous "get-out-the-vote" campaigns. The initial effort began with the calling of more than five hundred meetings in as many communities, where permanent organizations were effected. The Legion officiated merely in setting up the meeting. Other civic organizations sent their representatives, of which the Legion became merely one. So successful was this effort that it is now planned to carry on a two-year program, ending with the 1928 Presidential elections. The experiment may then be weighed to find out if such a campaign should be conducted over a period of several years.

I HAVE personally found in my travels through the country that the Legion's decision to hold its 1927 Convention in Paris, France, has aroused widespread interest. Unquestionably the movement of 30,000 Americans to France next year will be an international incident of more than usual consequence. Such an unprecedented movement—the greatest peace-time transatlantic movement in the world's history—certainly is clothed with a public interest, as a newspaper editor told me not long ago.

My own opinion, and that of the Legion in general, is that such a pilgrimage abroad will greatly aid our foreign relations. Contact and knowledge, it is said, are the basis of international understanding. If this be so, then 30,000 Americans drawn from every State in the Union will carry back with them a real sympathy for France and her problems.

FROM the view-point of the public, the three policies outlined above are of major interest; but the Legion still holds as its paramount objectives rehabilitation of the disabled, care of the war orphans, and maintenance of an adequate National defense.

National defense never arouses a great deal of public interest in peace time. That is the reason why wars have cost America so much in blood and treasure; the door is locked after the horse has gone. Yet members of the Legion who have seen war at first hand, have seen the bloody consequences of a short-sighted military policy, do not intend that unpreparedness through lack of public interest shall slay the youth of another generation should another war break upon us.

When the National Defense Act of 1920 was passed, the Legion stood behind it unequivocally. To-day it stands just as bluntly for the strict observance of every clause in that act, the first military policy this country ever had. The efforts of certain organizations—pacifist, Communist, and otherwise—to abolish the military training provided for in high schools and colleges will meet with stern resistance by the Legion. Congress has not provided sufficient funds to keep the military establishment up to the level set in the National Defense Act. At Philadelphia the Convention petitioned Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to maintain:

(1) A Regular Army of 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, in addition to the recently authorized increase in the Air Corps.

(2) A National Guard of 190,000 men, to be increased by annual increments to 250,000 men by 1936.

(3) The training of all field, line, and staff officers of the Reserve Corps, together with the enlisted personnel of the organized reserve for a period of fifteen days every three years.

(4) A Reserve Officers' Training Corps adequate to provide 5,000 reserve officers annually.

(5) A Citizens' Military Training Camp of 50,000 men.

(6) The procurement, development, and maintenance of such material and camps as will properly equip all the above components and the further maintenance of an adequate war reserve for three field armies. The Legion will always put its full influence behind adequate National defense.

THANKS to the $5,000,000 endowment fund contributed by the public to endow the Legion's work for disabled veterans and war orphans, this phase of the organization's service has been placed on a permanent basis. During the coming year the Legion will spend more than $225,000 on these two rehabilitating activities. The program of the Legion in its rehabilitation and child welfare work is too well known to need amplification here. For six years they have been the outstanding policies, and will continue so. With the advent of closer co-operation between the United States Veterans' Bureau and our rehabilitation service, the work progresses favorably, with only legislation asked that is necessary to correct some manifest injustice in the present laws covering the disabled.

In child welfare work the Legion has gone ahead, on its principle that "a home for every homeless child of a veteran" is the only sound principle. The billet system has been gradually less emphasized; and at present and in the future, until they are closed, the billets will be used merely as a temporary clearing-house for children waiting to be placed in proper homes. The increase in child welfare work during the short year of initial effort is indicated by the last report, which showed 805 war orphans cared for by the Legion. The number will increase as the Legion gains more experience in this line of service, as it is estimated that 35,000 orphans eventually will need some form of care.

AS I look back over this article it strikes me that the Legion's year will be devoted to outstanding public service. Not one activity has been listed but directly affects the entire Nation.

It seems to me that the Legion is proving that its slogan of service, "To God and Country," is no idle phrase.

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A Lubber's Plea

By CRISTEL HASTINGS

GOD, make my eyes to look on hills,
That I may find my rest,
And never let me see a sail
Against the ocean's breast.

Never let the salt of spray
Lay soft upon my lips,
Nor let the vagrant winds bring tales
That have to do with ships.

God, make my eyes to look on trees—
On winding roads of land,
And never let my footprints mark
A strip of shell-strewn sand.

Never let me look on hulls
That face the spindrift way
If I would plow straight furrows in
A field beyond the bay.

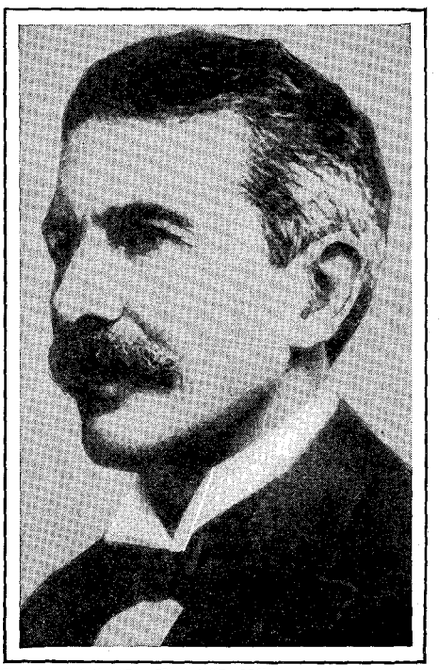
The Juilliard Musical Foundation

What Is It Doing and What Has It Failed to Do for Americans?

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

SEVEN years ago—to be accurate, on the evening of June 25, 1919—Mr. Augustus D. Juilliard, well known both as a captain of industry and as a lover of "grand" opera, died in his New York home at 11 West 57th Street, leaving about $5,000,000 to his kin and others near to him, and bequeathing the residue of his large fortune to a Foundation which was to be incorporated for the encouragement and development of music and musicians in this country. The exact value of the residue in question was roughly estimated at the time at something between fifteen and twenty million dollars. Never before had so splendid a provision been made here for the assistance of music. Never had our musicians and our music lovers been so heartened.

In the clauses of Mr. Juilliard's will specifically dealing with the musical bequest, of which The Outlook has secured a copy, it is laid down that the executors and trustees "as soon after my death as may be practicable shall incorporate or cause to be incorporated under the general laws of the State of New York or by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York a corporation to be known as the Juilliard Musical Foundation, which shall have authority, among



Courtesy of the New York "World"

The Late Augustus D. Juilliard, Capitalist, Donor of the Juilliard Musical Foundation

such other powers as may be conferred upon it, to take and hold property and administer, invest and reinvest the same, and to devote the income therefrom to the objects of said organization, which shall be in general scope as follows: (*a*) to aid worthy students of music in securing a complete and adequate musical education, either at appropriate institutions now in existence or hereafter created, or from appropriate instructors in this country or abroad; (*b*) to arrange for and to give without profit to it musical entertainments, concerts and recitals of a character appropriate for the education and instruction of the general public in the musical arts; and (*c*) (to such extent as it may be lawfully entitled so to do without affecting the validity of the trust by this section of my Will created) to aid by gift of part of such income at such times and to such extent in such amounts as the Trustees of said Foundation may in their discretion deem proper, the Metropolitan Opera Company in the City of New York, for the purpose of assisting such organization in the production of operas, provided that suitable arrangements can be made with such company so that such gifts shall in no wise inure to its monetary profit."

In thus stating the objects and powers of the corporation, Mr. Juilliard explained that he did not intend to limit his executors and trustees to the exact terms used, nor that the charter to be

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procured by them should be limited only to the objects above set forth. With what some have come to regard as regrettable laxity, he left details "to the good judgment of the Trustees." Furthermore, he directed his executors and trustees, upon the organization of the Foundation, "to transfer and pay over unto the said corporation the entire capital of the said trust fund created by this section of the Will," in order that said corporation "may devote the same under the laws of the State of New York to the uses and purposes that may be provided in the charter." He requested that the Trustees appointed should be "the President of the Central Trust Company of New York, the President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and my nephew Frederick A. Juilliard," who were to choose "at least two other persons whom they deem best qualified to act with them." To continue: "(*d*) Until the organization of the corporation Juilliard Musical Foundation as hereinabove provided (which I trust may be accomplished without any appreciable delay after my death) . . . I direct my said Executors and Trustees under this Will to pay over unto said Frederick A. Juilliard all income that may be actually received from the fund provided to be transferred to said corporation upon its organization, but that upon the organization of said corporation all distribution of income from said fund unto said Frederick A. Juilliard shall cease, and there shall be no apportionment to him of income partially or wholly earned."

In the event, for any reason, of a failure to organize the Foundation the funds originally bequeathed for musical purposes should go, in equal amounts, to the American Museum of Natural History and St. John's Guild.

The wording of clause *d* is suggestive when one reflects on the delay in the functioning of the Foundation. And this reminds me that, in an interview which I had with him over two years ago, the Secretary of the Foundation, without binding me to discretion, said to me, "Are you aware that . . . if I had not put my hand in my own pocket to make the Foundation a going concern before a certain date, there might have been no fund to administer?" What was meant by this I do not know.

HERE we had, surely, a munificent legacy intended, in the mind of the donor, to be of National significance. But, from the outset, there has seemed to be a wish on the part of those concerned in the administration of Mr. Juilliard's millions to treat the Foundation as a purely private matter. "The public be damned."

Despite the wording of clause *d*, it was years before anything of the least use to music was achieved by the trustees. One of their first acts was the appointment as secretary and virtual

Keystone

Eugene Allen Noble, L.H.D., D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., Secretary of the Juilliard Musical Foundation

administrator of a gentleman who, though of evangelical respectability, was quite unknown as a musician or an influence in art. More years elapsed, during which this gentleman was supposed to be painfully amassing information to guide him in the disbursement of those millions. Meanwhile American musicians—creative and interpretative—were struggling for existence, admirable musical societies were starving for want of money, and unselfish efforts to promote National opera and opera in English were being, courteously and less courteously, refused recognition. From time to time we read of foolish scholarships—of $1,000 each and restricted to one year—which, in some way not clear to most, were being awarded by judges selected by the administrative secretary. Far from helping poor and aspiring students, in effect those scholarships were adding to the prevailing misery of American musicians. What they needed was, not casual gifts, but more and more outlets for their talents, in the shape of musical societies, symphony orchestras, and opera companies, besides, in the case of creative musicians, opportunities for free hearings and publications of their music. This obvious fact was slighted and, even of the pitiful sums devoted to scholarships, all or most went into the pockets of a few favored professors connected with the Foundation. The policy of the Foundation helped the children of the rich at the expense of the poor students and artists, creative and interpretative, whom Mr. Juilliard must have been most anxious to encourage.

ACCORDING to a letter to me from Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State for the State of New York, dated April 30, 1926, there is no record of a corporation, foreign or domestic, in her office at Albany under the name Juilliard Musical Foundation.[1]

Protests against the delay in the administration of those millions multiplied. But were they heeded? The press as a whole ignored them. Not till about a year ago, when, after the Board of Advisers of the Foundation resigned, presumably as a rebuke to the secretary, the addition of Mr. Kenneth Bradley, of the Chicago Bush Conservatory, as educational executive, was made public; and it is notorious that since his appointment Mr. Bradley has had little or no liberty and initiative allowed him.

In an interview with a New York daily newspaper, Dr. Noble, the secretary of the Foundation, was credited with the almost incredible statement that only students able to clothe, house, and feed themselves should think of butting into music. At last, however, a great Plan for the disposal of the Juilliard fund (now estimated at less than fifteen millions, though it would seem only natural that the original capital had been increased by large accumulations of interest) was announced. What did it tell us?

That the Foundation was arranging for the merging into one training school of Dr. Frank Damrosch's Institute of Musical Art and two or three other private institutions not named. That in some improved fashion the awards of scholarships (and fellowships) would be continued. That students would have to pay—and it is notorious that they would pay extravagantly—for their education. Nothing of the least importance was said of indispensable outlets for graduates. Nothing was promised for the encouragement of composers. Nothing was even hinted at with regard to the production of opera, the performance of music, or the assistance of musical societies ordered in clause *b* of Mr. Juilliard's will. In brief, one more academy, on old lines,

[1] Dr. Noble explained in September of this year that the Foundation was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1920. It is strange that this has not generally been known to those interested. —THE EDITORS.

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was to be organized, in competition with less wealthy institutions and many excellent teachers. Since the first revelation of the Plan promises of assistance in securing professional engagements to graduates have been printed. But they are merely promises.

Not one word as to the monetary consideration involved in the "merger." But, at the wildest guess, it would not account for more than a quarter of the fifteen millions (without accruing interest) of the Foundation. What of the remaining millions? Why has there been no public accounting for their stewardship by the trustees? Why have no meetings been organized by musicians and music lovers to demand explanations of Dr. Noble and his employers?

CONSIDER the methods adopted in foreign countries, and more particularly in France, where qualified students get their musical education gratis for three, four, or five years, and, in the case of laureates, are assured of public appearances and productions in state theaters, to say nothing of the "Prix de Rome" awarded to the best composers. Then compare it with the present Plan of the Juilliard Musical Foundation. If the late Mr. Juilliard had dreamed that a mountain in labor would produce such a ridiculous mouse, would he have been so careless as, alas! he was, in the disposal of his fortune?

Weeds: Nature's Wound Dressers

By DON C. SEITZ

WEEDS are the wound dressers of the soil. Whenever man or nature makes a scar, the vigorous, coarse-fibered weeds find out the spot and straightway mend the injury. Hated and much objurgated, the weed, of whatever breed, is one of the most useful forces in nature. The farmer regards it as a foe, the gardener as a nuisance. In truth, it is a friend that persists, regardless of ill treatment and attempts at extirpation. Soil, to preserve its strength, must be protected with some sort of nature covering, otherwise the rains leach it, or wash away the precious particles of mold that make it reproductive. Man neglects this factor in his dealings with the earth. Plowed fields are allowed to go uncovered after the crop is harvested. Washouts are left to take care of themselves. So is burned-over land. In all three instances great damage results, and much more would follow but for the energy of the weed family.

How weeds seed so swiftly is one of the benign mysteries. Could man find it out he would soon become the destroyer he likes to be, to his own great harm. Therefore the weed keeps its secret. We only know that on every bare and neglected spot where it is possible for seed to lodge or root to hold the weed appears and lustily seizes the bare spot. Soon verdure shows, the soil is held together against the shower. Nitrogen is coaxed from the air and distributed about the roots. The leaves and stalks decay in the fall and a little "top soil" is created, which grows with the seasons. In time enough is created to afford life to finer plants and the soft grasses. The wound is healed.

The weeds themselves are often replaced by others in the course of their operations as salvors. Soil wounds are not all caused by abrasions. Some are sores made by dumping refuse, creating besides unseemly sights and smells and smothering out the gentler plants. I recall a notable case of weed-work. Some years ago the town of New Rochelle, in New York, selected a swamp on the line of the New Haven Railroad as a dumping-ground for refuse. The ashes and other débris were thrown over a ledge, creating a nuisance to the eye and nose, and, what was worse, poisoning the half-dozen acres in the swamp, so that nearly all the plant life died. Where the frogs had sung in cheerful tones a rusty scum appeared, and where in autumn glorious colors showed there was nothing but the dull-red tinting of the rust. The ledge had become a mountain of ashes, from which tin cans rippled into the swamp. It was altogether a most dolorous exhibition of the desolating carelessness of mankind, where convenience outweighed all other considerations. No thought was given to the appearance of the approach to the town —an American habit, by the way, it being customary to brighten the railroad vicinage with garbage. The thing went on for several years, and the festering mound grew in unsightliness.

Finally, the vandals who did it shifted their ground and left the scene to nature. The jimson-weed (stramonium) was the first one bold enough to tackle the discouraging desolation. Soon its broad leaves appeared and its strong roots found foothold in the ashes. With the growing summer its pale-blue blossoms gave a shy touch of color to the dismal mound of gray. With the fall its seed pods rattled full. These seeds are poisonous, and little children are often killed by them. Fortunately, the ash-heap was too isolated for childish feet and the stramonium brought no harm in its wake. The next year the valiant ragweed, with its thick branches, crept up the slope. In the rusty waste at the base of the cliff the fireweed found a place and fringed the edge of the ash-heap. Thus a filter of roots was found that checked the passage of the lye into the swamp. It was not long before the desolation began to show signs of life. The flags peeped out of the morass. Young swamp maples and black alders began to appear. Other trees whose roots like water followed and tall grasses grew green on the borders. In another season it was dotted with oases of green, that became bronze and gold in autumn. By the next spring the frogs renewed their clamor and small turtles came from somewhere to sit on stumps in the sun. Life had come back to the swamp. It was itself again, and now is finer than ever before in beauty and the great variety of its dwellers.

But what of the gray ash-heap? No sign of it remains. It gives no trace of the rubbish that built it. Moreover, the weeds, having fulfilled their mission, have vanished too. Young trees and forest plants have taken their place, with grass where the soil is too thin for shrubbery. Complete replacement has come to mend all the injury done by the garbage gatherers. Man did nothing to remedy his outrages on nature. The despised weed has restored the landscape and hidden all the vileness that he brought to the pleasant place.

The poets sing of grass and flowers and warble of the graces of the vine. Some one should pen a pæan for the weed. But for it none of the others could make their way.

The angry gardener should give pause to his wrath. The weed is but intervening to save him from his own undoing. Where his plants do not protect the earth he should let the weed freely fulfill its function. The garden will be better for it and the invaders, mulched in the fall, will add an invaluable meed of richness to the "patch" that can be procured in no other way.

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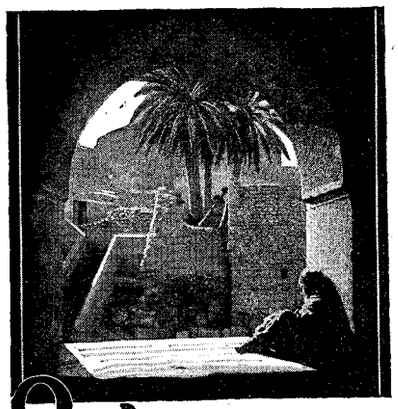

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Poets of New England and Otherwhere

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN

WHILE not a New Englander myself, some of my best friends are New Englanders. Having spent many happy days in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, my circle of acquaintance in those States includes, not only exemplars of the less picturesque classes, but also farmers, woodsmen, fishermen, innkeepers, mechanics, and like proper subjects for literary exploitation; and in the teeth of novelists and poets (including the late Miss Amy Lowell) I protest that New Englanders are not cast in any unvarying mold; that they are not necessarily dour, gloomy, dry, narrow, or even "Puritanical;" that, while they may not be disposed to greet every casual stranger effusively as "Brother," they are not necessarily unfriendly. There is as much individuality to be met in New England as anywhere else, and your true New Englander should not be dealt with as an ethnological or entomological specimen. So, in Wilbert Snow's new collection of poems of the Maine coast, "The Inner Harbor,"[1] it is quite refreshing when one of his characters, discoursing on college professors, turns the tables by concluding:

Here comes one now through Amariah's field
To see how we behave when we set here
And talk all mornin' long; he'll listen to us,
And then go back and tell how quaint we be.
It takes all kinds of folks to make a world.

The colorful songs and sonnets in Grace Hazard Conkling's "Flying Fish"[2] are to a great extent of Mexico and the West Indies; but in parts of the attractive book, notably in the section "Talking to Hilda," Mrs. Conkling returns to New England scenes. Here is a quatrain picturing our old friend the chipmunk:

The gray stone rippled. Sharp and high
I heard his chittering laughter, got
His profile clear, the glint of an eye,
And where I looked there he was not.

There are no disappointments in Sara Teasdale's "Dark of the Moon."[3] This collection of fine, brief lyrics has all the delights of the author's earlier books—melody and lilt, clear and lovely imagery, and the high simplicity that is so rare and precious in poetry. Of course, Miss Teasdale continues sweetly wistful, melancholy, and regretful in even her gayer moods, and prone to sudden poetic forebodings, but her sighs are music and her tears are pearls. She has a gift for presenting the essentials of a landscape or a mood, thus reaching the reader by awakening recollections of experience paralleling her own. Many will recall the mood suggested in "Autumn Dusk:"

I saw above a sea of hills
A solitary planet shine,
And there was no one near or far
To keep the world from being mine.

Miss Teasdale's publishers have also issued a set of four of her volumes—"Flame and Shadow," "Rivers to the Sea," "Love Songs," and the present "Dark of the Moon"—bound in leather and boxed.

The merits of "Lee: A Dramatic Poem," by Edgar Lee Masters,[4] lie in certain eloquent passages begotten of the author's enthusiasm for his subject; its worst faults arise from a harking back to pompous models of a mode outworn. Mr. Masters has deemed it necessary to employ the device of a chorus cognizant of present, past, and future to aid in the presentation and development of his argument, and for this service he enlists two benevolent devils with the Persian names Ormund and Arimanius. These individuals, who have apparently a contemptuous affection for the human race and a great admiration for Robert E. Lee, interrupt the action with philosophical and historical conversations that may sometimes be impressive, but are at other times rather funny. On page 10, and in the year 1861, these two spirits are hovering around the base of the unfinished Washington Monument, which,

[1] The Inner Harbor. By Wilbert Snow. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $1.75.
[2] Flying Fish. By Grace Hazard Conkling. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.
[3] Dark of the Moon. By Sara Teasdale. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.
[4] Lee: A Dramatic Poem. By Edgar Lee Masters. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

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they feel, really yearns to be completed; so Ormund remarks, casually:

The unfinished truncate of this obelisk
Is sky anhungered.

Arimanius resists the natural impulse to quote back at him,

"Aldiborontiphoscophornio,
Where left you Chrononhotonthologos?"

and merely agrees with him in stately phraseology. It is perfectly possible to write dramatic poetry or poetic drama without bombast.

Here is yet another book of Indian poetry, this time of Blackfoot and Navajo songs, prepared by Edna Lou Walton under the title, "Dawn Boy."[5] One Navajo chant of sorrow, a single couplet, might be used as an introductory verse for a complete collection of the poetry of the American Indian:

We have cried so long
That our cry has become song.

"Quest,"[6] a very slender volume by Eleanor Slater, shows this young author at her best in the condensed quatrain. This one, "Self-sufficient," chosen from among a dozen fully as worthy of quotation, seems to be true of poets as well as others:

Bees are filling yellow wax
From Galveston to Halifax
And never stop to think if there
Is other honey anywhere.

In "A Jewelled Screen,"[7] Ann Hamilton shows a delicate lyric gift, and so, no less, does Elizabeth Shaw Montgomery in "Scarabæus."[8] One of our admired older poets who died last year has a fitting memorial in "Selected Poems of Edith M. Thomas"[9] with an introductory sketch by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. "Citadels,"[10] by Marguerite Wilkinson, is a collection of lyrics of a high and mystical religious spirit. And here is an effective bit of tuneful cynicism from Harry Kemp's "The Sea and the Dunes:"[11]

MAINE COMRADESHIP

On crags of spuming granite
The waves' long heaps were hurled;

[5] Dawn Boy. By Edna Lou Walton. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

[6] Quest. By Eleanor Slater. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $1.25.

[7] A Jewelled Screen. By Ann Hamilton. Harold Vinal, New York. $1.50.

[8] Scarabæus. By Elizabeth Shaw Montgomery. Harold Vinal, New York. $1.50.

[9] Selected Poems of Edith M. Thomas. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

[10] Citadels. By Marguerite Wilkinson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

[11] The Sea and the Dunes. By Harry Kemp. Brentano's, New York. $2.

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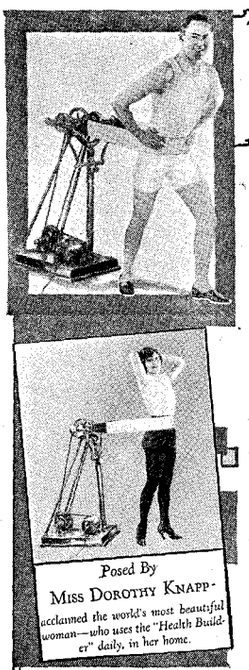

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The Editors of The Outlook, 120 East 16th St., New York City

Down endless sands the ocean
Went walking round the world.

Fronting creation's pageant
My small thoughts seemed a lie:
Clouds great as mighty cities
Sat in a windless sky.

I looked close for a comrade
And found him, with a smile,—
An ant . . . lost . . . up a grassblade . . .
That waved his arms a while!

James Stephens, one of the best of the Irish bards, is always a treat, and to quote from his "Collected Poems"[12] would make it hard to stop quoting. Mr. Stephens is also an original speller and writes, "aristocrate," "minuette," and "honeycombe." Another Irish poet deserving more than a passing glance, Miss W. M. Letts, gives us another small book of "More Songs from Leinster."[13] Miss Letts has insight as well as melody, and is none the less readable because of her well-expressed detestation of sham and cant.

"Out of the Wilderness"[14] is a collection of the work of the young Canadian, Wilson MacDonald, who is at his best when writing unaffectedly of the woods and waters, and at his worst when telling what a brave and defiant young rebel he is. From Canada also comes a new edition of the compendious anthology of "Canadian Poets,"[15] edited by John W. Garvin. A book of generous format and of 536 pages, it is, like most such collections, rather too inclusive. However, such poets as Dr. Drummond, Charles G. D. Roberts, with his brother, Theodore Goodridge Roberts, and his son, Lloyd Roberts, Bliss Carman, Archibald Lampman, Arthur Stringer, Constance Lindsay Skinner, and Robert W. Service give it distinction and interest.

A perusal of "Sappho: The Poems and Fragments,"[16] a scholarly work by C. R. Haines, M.A. (Cantab.), B.D., F.S.A., published in the series of Broadway Translations, confirms an early conviction that if we desire to believe the sweet singer of Lesbos the greatest possible woman poet, we must rest our faith on the authority of the ancients, for her meager remains afford no evidence to substantiate her transcendent reputation. Speaking of the classics, in

[12] Collected Poems of James Stephens. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

[13] More Songs from Leinster. By W. M. Letts. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

[14] Out of the Wilderness. By Wilson MacDonald. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

[15] Canadian Poets. Edited by John W. Garvin. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto.

[16] Sappho: The Poems and Fragments. Translated by C. R. Haines. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

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"Prometheus" [17] Clarence Whittlesey Mendell presents a metrical version of the "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus that ought to be satisfactory to the gloomy ghost of the Father of Greek tragedy. Then, passing from the intrenched classics to possible classics of the future, "The Second Book of Negro Spirituals," [18] edited by James Weldon Johnson, with musical arrangements by J. Rosamond Johnson, contains sixty-one additional songs from a wealth of spontaneous composition not to be neglected by those interested in the history of the development of American music.

[17] Prometheus of Æschylus. Metrical Version. By Clarence Whittlesey Mendell. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $2.
[18] The Second Book of Negro Spirituals. Edited by James Weldon Johnson. The Viking Press, New York. $3.50.

Books For Children

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY T. BEAR. By Margaret J. McElroy. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.50.

FOUR TIMES ONCE UPON A TIME. By Margaret Baker, with Pictures by Mary Baker. Duffield & Co., New York. $3.

FIVE ANIMALS. By Marianne Gauss. Illustrated by C. W. Gauss. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.75.

PATSY'S BROTHER. By Harriette R. Campbell. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.75.

THE BOYS' LIFE OF BARNUM. By Harvey W. Root. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.75.

LAPLAND LEGENDS. Retold from the Swedish by Leonne de Cambrey. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $3.

Here are two little books for quite young children by Margaret McElroy and Margaret Baker which even our rigorous foremothers must have admitted were "moral tales," though they would certainly have shaken dubious heads over them on the ground of an insufficient inculcation of piety and an undue levity of style. Jaunty little Johnny T. Bear (T. of course stands for Teddy) looks precisely as if he were out for adventures as he strides gallantly across the cover of the book which bears his name. Any child would want to know where he was going and what happened to him, nor would any be disappointed in the pages which relate his experiences. Even gayer in appearance and no less satisfactory in narrative is the attractive and happily named "Four Times Once Upon a Time," which is printed upon paper of four colors—orange, yellow, blue, and green, one for each of the stories it contains—with effective illustrations in silhouette against the bright backgrounds.

For older children is the book by Marianne Gauss, illustrated by C. W. Gauss, about "Five Animals." The five, all wild creatures native to North America, are the pronghorn antelope, the mule deer, the mountain lion, the rabbit, and the chipmunk, and the stories about each, though cast in fictional form, keep closely to the true facts of its life and habits. An interesting addition is a chapter at the end on field work with a pencil, encouraging youngsters to draw for themselves, after the manner of the pictures in the book, such animals as they observe. Many children will be eager unaided to make the attempt; but the chapter is one of the features designed to make the book of especial value to teachers, for whose use as supplementary reading it is primarily intended, and to whom a special preface is addressed.

"Patsy's Brother," a book for girls somewhat older yet, by Harriette R. Campbell, is a swiftly moving and competently executed story which girls capable of enjoying much better things are likely to gobble

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if they can get it. Scene and characters are English, with a few Russians, princely and otherwise, thrown in for excitement; the young heroine herself is spirited, rebellious, warm-hearted, gifted, and not particularly credible, and in the final chapter—oh, shade of the sainted Elsie Dinsmore!—she makes her successful début as a professional dancer on the same day that her racing father's horse wins the Derby.

To the Harper series of biographies for boys, comprising hitherto lives of Mark Twain, Edison, Lafayette, Roosevelt, Grant, and Cleveland, has now been added a "Life of Barnum," by Harvey W. Root. Phineas T. was not easily abashed and he consorted with royalty in his time; but here the old showman is associated with those who are certainly very much his betters. One wonders a little how he came to be admitted to their company. If it was because of the natural interest of boys in circuses, Mr. Root himself points out that Barnum's career was three-quarters over before Barnum's Circus came into being; and of that circus, except for the one feature of Jumbo, he has very little to tell. As a book about circus people, circus animals, and circus ways, this narrative cannot be compared for a moment to such delightful circus books as those notably of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper; and there are others. No, this Life of Barnum is in the main, as it purports to be, a biography. Written for adults and properly presented with a light touch and a good sense of humor and of human values, the Life of Phineas T. Barnum, moral man, good citizen, indomitable advertiser, comedy character, and peerless exponent of the worst American taste offers to his fellow-countrymen a highly edifying and entertaining study. But Mr. Root's touch is not airy and he perhaps considers that boys like their heroes straight, with little disparagement or discrimination. He offers neither. There is little to indicate that the amiable and vulgar old showman ever overstepped proper bounds in his passion for publicity, or that his methods were often tricky, cheap, and undesirable. The loss by fire of the incongruous Moorish palace he built himself at Bridgeport is mentioned sympathetically with no hint of the ostentatious absurdity of its erection. It would be, of course, ridiculous to overstress the lack of due criticism and appraisal in such a book, still more to take the book itself too seriously; but such influence as it exerts, if it exerts any, should be an excellent encouragement to young Babbitts.

Personally, for the sake of some interesting material it contains, notably in the chapters on Tom Thumb, we should gladly add the Life of Barnum to the ample shelves of any large library for children, but not to the smaller choicer collection of any particular boy of our own. It isn't good enough.

"Lapland Legends," by Miss Leonne de Cambrey, is a book of unusual interest, but if it were not inscribed on the cover "A Book for Children" one might not guess it was intended for young readers. Miss de Cambrey is a little too scholarly for her prospective audience. She even fortifies her text with occasional foot-notes, and makes no effort to modify by any simplified spelling such formidable names as Beijve and Bjeggogalles, Njavvis and Nischurgurgje. Most children, too, would weary of the frequent lapses into monotonous blank verse in the style and meter of the "Kalevala," borrowed by Longfellow for Hiawatha. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, these primitive and picturesque legends of the fast-vanishing Lapps are a valuable resource, and the book should prove a treasure to teachers and story-telling mothers. Almost any imaginative child will listen fascinated to the very first story—of how the overlord of heaven built

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HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Conrado Benitez. Ginn & Co., New York.

MELODY WRITING AND EAR TRAINING. By Frances M. Dickey and Eilene French. The Oliver Ditson Company, Boston. $1.50.

A practical course in elementary theory.

WHITHER BOUND? By Franklin D. Roosevelt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

An address on the state of the Nation, given at Milton Academy.

EVELI AND BENI. By Johanna Spyri. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 60c.

A short story by the author of "Heidi."

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PAUSANIAS HISTORY OF GREECE. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

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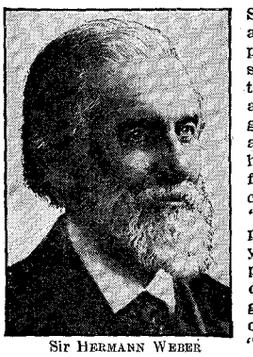
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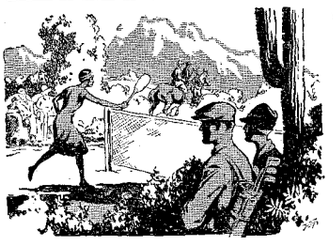

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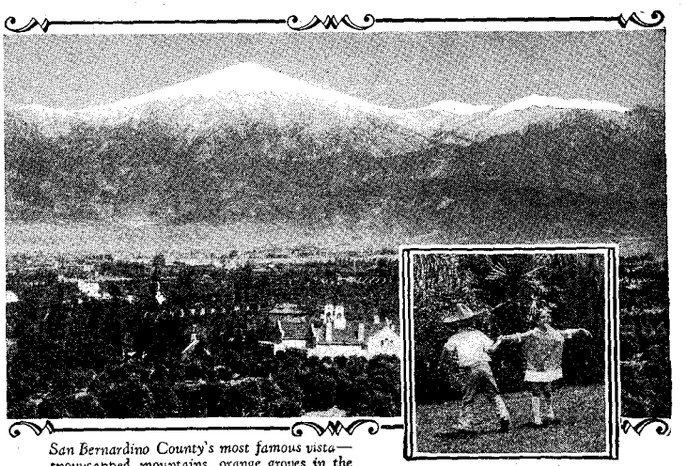

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That Youthful Zest Comes Back

Your favorite sport is here.

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THE genial warmth, the gorgeous sunshine, the flowers, and the pure, sweet balmy air of Southern California will re-make you in a day.

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The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Labor Relations and Profits

ONE very important corporate asset which does not appear on the balance-sheet is that of labor relations. "No strike in forty years and no likelihood of one," is a statement which every corporation would be happy to be able to make. Few, however, can truthfully make it. But what an asset if they could; how great would be the dollars' value of it; how tremendously would it add to the worth of the corporation's stocks and bonds!

During the upsetting period of the war relations between labor and employers underwent a fairly radical change. Labor gained a vantage-ground in higher wages and in better bargaining power than it ever had before. And during the same

Only The Genuine Can Be Genuine

RECORDS of investment houses are like the records behind any kind of desirable merchandise—good and valuable if genuine. But in every field of both finance and industry, jewelry or rugs or records, the public should take care to select the genuine and reject the spurious.

The record of S. W. STRAUS & CO. is a real and genuine one, of 44 years of single-minded devotion to the one field of safe city mortgage investments.

The founder of this business established it in 1869, dealing in farm mortgages, but we have always counted our record as dating from 1882, when we entered the city mortgage field.

In other words, our record is a legitimate one of 44 years under identical policies, management, and control. Every officer and director of this Company is constantly active in its affairs, and has devoted practically his entire business life to its furtherance.

After all, buying bonds is like buying anything else—your best protection lies in the responsibility, the experience and the integrity of the house from which you buy them. Investors seeking sound first mortgage bonds, backed by a genuine record, yielding at present 5.75 to 6.25%, should write for

BOOKLET L-1605

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

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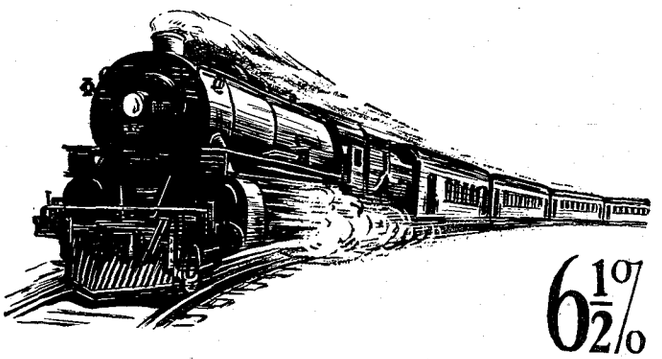
period labor interrelations with employers were in many cases placed on what has proved to be, in general, a permanently more mutually satisfactory basis. The setting up of schemes of shop committee government—a movement to which particular attention has been widely called from time to time in the last few years—proved to be a stabilizer with far-reaching results.

Inasmuch as labor costs are an essential and frequently a major cost of productive operations, anything that adds to this item adds to total cost, and anything that reduces it is so much to the good. Now labor costs rise when the labor force is not co-operating wholeheartedly with the management; when there is excessive "turnover;" when there is too much pulling and hauling about wages, hours, and working conditions; and particularly when all or some of these things culminate in actual strikes. We have within the last year or two more or less forgotten about strikes, for the simple reason that there have been very few of any great importance. But the strike menace, with its accompaniment of money losses, is always a possibility except to the concerns which have been far-sighted enough to establish preventive relations, and hence to turn a possible liability into an asset.

Does the average investor in, say, the common or preferred stock of a company ever pause to look into this phase? And if not, why not?

During recent years there has been a tremendous spread both of consumer ownership and of employee ownership of industries, public utilities, and railroads. "Ownership participation," say the authors of the revised book, "Profit Sharing and Stock Ownership for Employees,"[1] "in more than a handful of concerns is of very recent origin, and predictions are still merely guesses as to what will be the results of the diffusion of ownership in small holdings, among groups that have never before shared in the ownership of capital. Perhaps, in so far as the worker can be made to realize that he is a capitalist as well as a laborer, the thought will help to bridge the gap which sharply defined class consciousness inevitably makes. It cannot, of course, be taken as a suggestion that wage controversies will disappear. That is impossible as long as there can be any bargaining as to wage rates; but possibly such dickerings will be slightly less ran-

[1] Profit Sharing and Stock Ownership for Employees. By Gorton James, Henry S. Dennison, Edwin F. Gay, Henry P. Kendall, and Arthur W. Burritt. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1926.



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Throughout the years when you are working and earning, your plan of investment moves on and on, until one day its momentum lifts the burden of self-support from your shoulders, *and leaves you free to retire.*

For example, if you start at the age of 30 to invest $50 a month in 6½% Smith Bonds, and reinvest the interest at the same rate, by the time you are 60 you will have accumulated more than $50,000. This sum, invested at 6½%, will give you an income of nearly $300 a month without touching a dollar of your principal.

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You may buy Smith Bonds outright in $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations; or you may buy one or more bonds by payments of $10, $20, $30, $40, $50, or more a month. *Regular monthly payments earn the full rate of bond interest.*

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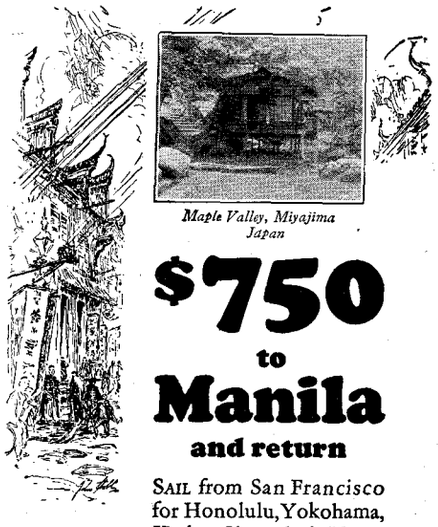

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Facts For Investors

THE OUTLOOK'S Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small or large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook's Financial Service Department
THE OUTLOOK
120 East 16th Street New York

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Don't Fail to Send
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"Wonderful Stuff!" is echoed by all who have read it. *"Recently I invested in a set of business books that cost a lot of money,"* wrote one; — *"But I got more real benefit from your little book than from all of them!"*

And, now, all you have to do to get YOUR COPY is to clip out this advertisement, pin it to your regular business letterhead, and mail it to the

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145 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

corous and destructive because of such participation."

The probable results are thus set forth in the same volume: "It seems reasonable to hope that the diffusion of ownership will result in a closer realization of democracy in the organization of industry, an ideal which has been long sought. It has been hoped that the joint-stock corporation would become a democratic institution. John Stuart Mill said that the union of capitalists and laborers must be brought about by the development of the partisan principle. 'No one . . . can tell exactly what form this will take,' he said, 'but some things seem already clear. Corporations will play an important part in this development, as they gradually become more democratic in their tendencies. Corporations and co-operative enterprises will become more and more nearly assimilated until they can scarcely be distinguished.' Clearly he had in mind the ownership of capital stock of the enterprises by employees. That corporations have not become more democratic hitherto, has been the result of the concentration of wealth by one class and the lack of accumulations of savings to invest by the workers. The income tax, and other artificial and natural levies against accumulated wealth, have reduced the concentration on the one side, while prohibition and high wages have left a margin for investment on the other. What such democratization of industry will bring with it can only be guessed at, but, to optimists, indications seem to point toward the reduction of obvious inequalities and the strengthening of the strong points of our present social organization rather than toward any far-reaching changes in the social order."

I have quoted the above at some length because it is the summary of one of the most careful studies of this question which has come to our notice.

We do not, however, wish necessarily to imply that the careful investor should put his money only into concerns which have stock-ownership plans. We believe that, other things being equal, a stock-ownership plan is a valuable asset. So also is an employees' pension plan. So also is a profit-sharing plan, provided it is sound and has been tested by time. So also, above all things, is competent labor management and personnel administration. So, of course, as we have already pointed out, is the tradition of years of unbroken, or only slightly broken, record of no strikes or lockouts.

We believe that a certain amount of propaganda is a good thing, provided, of course, that the propaganda is in a good cause. If investors generally would ask those who offer them securities about the labor relations of the corporation involved, security men throughout the country would be interested, and the news would gradually percolate to managements and bankers that the public wanted to know something that hitherto had been overlooked.

We submit this notion to the forum of our readers.

W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

"I," WRITES a reader in California, "am one of the many who purchased German bonds. In 1923 I bought at fairly nominal prices a quantity of each of the following. What are they worth now?"

Just to show those who were not thus stung a concrete example of the German bond fraud (see article in this department April 28, 1926), we list the "securities" which our friend bought and their approximate price a month or so ago:

Government War Loan 5s, 1932—$1,150 to $1,190 per million.

Prussian Consols, 3½s, 1923–1939—90 cents to $1.10 per thousand.

Bremen 3½s, 1933–1941—$3⅝ to $4⅜ per thousand.

Hamburg 3½s, 1930–1932—$2 to $2.50 per thousand.

Hamburg 4½s, Series B, 1939—$100 to $125 per thousand.

Should any of our readers have other issues, we can look them up and advise as to a possible market.

Book Notes

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS ETHICS. By Everett W. Lord. The Ronald Press Company, New York City.

A very interesting discussion not only of ethics in business but of ethics in general. The author is Dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University and the book has the flavor and aspect of a text-book. It is nevertheless of real interest to those who are concerned in the problems of business and religion.

BUSINESS ETHICS. By James Nelson Lee. The Ronald Press Company, New York City.

This is an illuminating survey and discussion of the problem of ethics in various fields of business. The author is by no means narrow or dogmatic. "To err in ethics, as elsewhere," he writes, "is human." But humanity in America, he shows convincingly, "is more and more inclined to err on the right rather than on the wrong side."

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